

Aridor and Shostak meet doctors today

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Striking doctors are scheduled to meet with Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak today in Jerusalem at 2 p.m. It will be the first contact between the two sides since the wage talks broke down nearly a week ago.

The decision to resume the talks, following six days of stubborn silence punctuated only by bitter attacks from both sides, indicates some change in the Treasury's hard-line policy of sticking to the 22-per-cent wage rise set down by the 1982 collective wage agreement.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin apparently played a direct role in arranging the resumption of talks, following a meeting yesterday morning with Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee chairman Menachem Porush. Porush has been actively involved in seeking a settlement to the strike, since it began on March 20.

During his meeting with Porush, Begin telephoned Shostak and received a full report on the stalemate in the talks. Porush then went directly from the Prime Minister's Office to meet with Aridor, who afterwards met with Shostak.

While refusing to confirm that the

Treasury has softened its stance, Porush last night said that he was "very encouraged" after his meeting with Begin, and "optimistic" that today's talks will produce a breakthrough.

Further strengthening the impression that the Treasury may have changed its position is the fact that the Israel Medical Association agreed to today's meeting despite declaring repeatedly that contacts would not be resumed until the Treasury offered "new proposals."

It is clear that without some definite signs of progress very soon, the doctors will take steps to intensify the strike despite their reluctance to worsen the situation.

"The damage to the public's health is already irreversible," IMA deputy chairman Yehoshua Weisbrod said. "Any further steps we take — and of course, there are such steps — will only worsen the patients' lot, and this is what we wanted to avoid. But the day will come when the provocation is just too great, and then we'll have to do something drastic."

This could include further reducing the number of operations being performed, or even shutting down all hospitals, save for one in every region. But so far, the IMA has taken no decision on when to widen

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Defence Minister Moshe Arens (centre) meets members of an air-sea rescue unit during a visit to an air force base yesterday. With him (right) is Chief of Staff Rav Aluf Moshe Levy.

Jemayel: Lebanese Army should control S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP). — In a fresh rejection of Israel's security demands, Lebanese President Amin Jemayel said yesterday that the Lebanese Army should take exclusive charge of Israel-occupied southern Lebanon, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

The radio said Jemayel made the assertion in a meeting with the diplomatic representatives of the U.S., France, Italy, and Britain — the nations contributing to the multi-national peacekeeping force in Beirut.

"The army alone should be in charge of security in the south and elsewhere," the 41-year-old president was quoted as saying in the meeting. "The army will be able to shoulder its responsibility through the support it enjoys from the whole population."

The statement came a day after a delegation made up of 40 notables from various parts of the south called on Jemayel at his presidential palace in suburban Ba'abda, demanding accelerated efforts to remove the Israeli occupation.

In public statements after the meeting, the delegates also pledged support for Jemayel's declaration last week that he will never sign an agreement that would allow Israel to retain any military forces in Southern Lebanon.

In his statement, Jemayel expressed hopes that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be able to work out "final solutions for the Lebanese-Israeli differences on a basis that will guarantee Lebanon's full sovereignty, national unity and the integrity of its army."

Syrians say they fired on Israelis

Post Defence Reporter

Light weapons and shells were fired yesterday morning from the Syrian zone in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley at an IDF bulldozer near Amik, on the cease-fire line. There were no casualties and fire was not returned, Syrian announced that it had fired the rounds.

IDF units saw a Syrian tank on a firing ramp, and surmised that it was the source of the firing. It was conjectured that the Syrians were attempting to halt the bulldozer's earth-moving near an Israeli position.

The bulldozer continued work,

stopping at sunset as planned. There have been a number of similar incidents in the same area, and generally the IDF has not returned fire, since it is usually assumed that such firing originates from terrorist lines, and not from the Syrians.

In Damascus, state radio said Syrian forces opened fire and drove an Israeli armoured personnel carrier and a bulldozer out of a buffer zone. The radio gave top priority treatment to the communiqué, the first shooting incident officially reported by Syrian President Hafez Assad's government since last June.

W. Bank traders to defy VAT ruling

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Union of Chambers of Commerce of the West Bank yesterday decided to defy a recent decision by the High Court of Justice and not collect value added tax in Judea and Samaria.

In a meeting in Nablus yesterday, the chamber heads decided to prepare a document stating their opposition to the court's decision, which said it is legal to collect VAT in the areas.

At the meeting, it was also decided to submit a memorandum

to the civil administration citing the union's opposition to restrictions on construction imposed several months ago.

Similarly, they requested the cancellation of a recent increase in the travel tax collected from those who travel to Jordan across the bridges. "The previous charges were exaggerated enough and there is no place to raise them further," the memorandum stated.

A traveller who wishes to cross the bridges today pays a charge of IS1,500.

Ansar detainees separated by IDF

METULLA. — The Israel Defence Forces has separated Palestinians from Lebanese detainees in the Ansar detention centre in southern Lebanon.

The Palestinians have recently complained to the IDF that Lebanese detainees were harassing

them. There are 900 Lebanese citizens in the camp, and some 4,000 Palestinians.

Israel has announced that if it releases the Lebanese, it will demand that they be deported from Lebanon. Israel asserts that they collaborated with the PLO.

Shultz may try to get a freeze on settlement

Post Mideast Affairs Reporter and Agencies

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz may attempt to persuade Prime Minister Menachem Begin to agree to a freeze on settlement in the West Bank in a bid to bring Jordan into the peace process, according to U.S. sources in Cairo.

Dispatches from the Egyptian capital cited these sources as saying that Shultz would suggest that Israel should be permitted to increase the population of existing settlements in the West Bank but should refrain from building new ones.

The hope, the sources noted, is that this would encourage Jordan's King Hussein to enter negotiations on the basis of the peace initiative launched by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, last September, even without a mandate from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Shultz, who arrived in Cairo on Monday at the start of a mission whose declared goal is to bring about a rapid withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, has not ruled out expanding his brief to include a visit to Jordan and possibly also to Saudi Arabia.

The secretary of state conferred

for 3½ hours with Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo yesterday, but neither man gave details about what was discussed.

Mubarak told reporters he had received from Shultz a personal message from Reagan, and that his meeting with the secretary had been "fruitful."

Shultz, however, left the clear impression that he and Mubarak were in agreement that Israel's terms for a withdrawal of its 25,000 troops from Lebanon are excessive.

In remarks to reporters with Mubarak at his side, Shultz said they had discussed the urgent need for a withdrawal agreement that "honours the necessity of a sovereign Lebanon able to rule itself."

"The views of the president of Egypt and the views of the president of the U.S. are identical on this issue," Shultz said.

He said he had not come to the Middle East with any preconceived plan.

"The important thing is to bring about a solution in terms of bilateral relations between Israel and Lebanon," the secretary said. He did not elaborate.

He cited Egypt's recovery of the Sinai peninsula from Israel a year ago as an example of how peace

could achieve "results which violence and rejection could not."

Shultz said Mubarak did make suggestions on Lebanon, but did not specify.

He said Mubarak also encouraged him to make a "continued effort" on the overall peace initiative.

Mubarak emphasized that Egypt has supported the Reagan peace initiative from the outset as a "golden opportunity" for a final peace settlement, and has urged Palestinians to "declare a linkage with Jordan" to make possible peace negotiations with Israel under the Reagan initiative.

Asked if he thought it might be possible to arrange for a withdrawal of Israeli troops during the trip, Shultz said: "It's certainly possible, but we will see."

He has said he will remain in the region as long as he thinks it possible to reach a troop withdrawal agreement that also includes Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Shultz has also declared his willingness to shuttle back and forth between Beirut and Jerusalem in search of an agreement. He said he hopes to visit Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan as well.

Aides say the trip could last up to three weeks.

Israel to 'go all out' to help Shultz

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

On the eve of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's arrival in Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir stressed pointedly yesterday that the U.S. has a very deep involvement "and very great influence" in Lebanon and in the withdrawal negotiations. Shamir told visiting European Parliamentarians that Israel "hopes, with Shultz's help, to find solutions to some of the remaining problems."

Government officials, briefing the press, said that Israel intends "to cooperate with all its might" with the visiting U.S. Secretary of State to reach a settlement in the talks. They added, though, that Israeli policymakers expect to reach a settlement without abandoning their basic positions on the remaining key issue.

Chief among these is the matter of Major Sa'ad Haddad. Israeli sources said yesterday they believed this could be resolved without loss of face to the Lebanese government and without loss of military authority on the ground in South Lebanon for Haddad.

The Israeli sources seemed to feel that an effort, prodded forward by the secretary of state, to juggle with titles, ranks, designations, status and responsibility could produce an acceptable compromise. Haddad would retain the power, though perhaps not necessarily be invested with all its trappings.

All the Israeli sources were confident that if the Haddad issue is resolved, other outstanding matters will fall into place with relative ease. They indicated that once Haddad's future role is secured, Israel would be more amenable to a continued UNIFIL presence in South Lebanon to guard the Palestinian refugee camps. (Israel would ideally prefer UNIFIL to leave the south.)

Other still-unresolved issues include joint patrols and the pace of implementing trade and tourism exchanges.

Reports out of Cairo during the secretary's stay there speak of some direct U.S. involvement in Southern Lebanon and of U.S. guarantees, as two ideas Shultz may bring with him to help narrow the gaps on South Lebanon security arrangements.

In this connection, observers noted a recent statement by Shultz's

deputy, Kenneth Dam, that Washington would "consider favourably the Lebanese government's request (for)...an expanded multinational force...The role, size and areas of deployment of such an expanded force will have to be determined in the future."

Dam made the remarks last week in a detailed policy-statement to the World Affairs Council. He said "normal relations (are) a key element... (But) Lebanon cannot give more than the requirements for domestic reconciliation will permit." Dam added that both sides had agreed "that the process of developing relations must continue beyond the (withdrawal) agreement."

The secretary of state is due to touch down at Ben-Gurion in mid-morning. He will head immediately for the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, where he will first confer alone with Shamir. The two ministers and their aides will then hold a working lunch.

In the afternoon, Shultz will visit the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial and then pay a brief

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israel calls UK PLO policy 'amazing and displeasing'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel protested to Britain yesterday over deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's recent meeting with the PLO's Farouk Kadoumi in Tunis, and over a string of statements by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym which are regarded here as one-sided and unfriendly.

British Ambassador Patrick Moberly was called into the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday to be informed of Israel's "amazement and displeasure" over these British moves. He was asked to convey the sentiments to London.

Ministry officials told the press that statements by Pym had "implicitly and expressly" laid the main blame on Israel for the lack of progress in Lebanon and for the general deadlock in Middle East peacemaking. The ambassador was told that Israel saw the statements

as encouragement to extremist Arab intransigence.

Hurd's meeting with Kadoumi was the first ever by a British minister with a top PLO official. It came — as was pointed out to the British ambassador — just a few days after the PLO had done its best to dissuade Jordan from entering into negotiations with Israel.

The protest to Britain was the third delivered to European countries recently in connection with their contacts with the PLO. Israel remonstrated with Sweden after a visit to Stockholm by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat as guest of the Swedish Socialist Party, and last week protested to Finland over its decision to allow the PLO to open a bureau in Helsinki.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had harsh words yesterday for the EEC nations' Middle East policy.

Bereaved father keeps vigil for 'all our sons'

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the chill of a Jerusalem dusk, 60-year-old Zvi Ginzburg, whose son Rami was killed in Lebanon on the third day of Operation Peace for Galilee, stood yesterday across the

street from the prime minister's residence. He held a hand-written sign calling on Premier Menachem Begin to "bring the soldiers home from Lebanon."

He is not a Peace Nownik, Ginzburg said. He was in the Palmah. His son was 24 when his tank took a shell, outside Hasbaya.

The sign is written with a thin nib, in black letters crammed onto a large white placard.

"How long will our soldiers remain to be killed on Lebanese soil?"

it begins, "Finish the negotiations with the Lebanese government, for we have enough problems at home," it continued.

Ginzburg is a tour guide and lives in Petah Tikva. Last Friday evening, he said, "it finally ate at me so much that I told my wife I couldn't do anything else." Since then, he has come to Jerusalem from his home every night after work, standing outside Begin's house from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

He does not mention his personal tragedy, unless he is asked. For him, he says, the tragedy is much greater than an individual's sorrow.

His sign continues: "Let there be an end to the apathy and to the way in which we let the daily bloodletting of our boys become a matter of routine."

"For what?" Ginzburg asks. "For Major Haddad's prestige? For early warning posts that we decided we could live without? For negotiations in Jerusalem that we decided we could live without?"

Ginzburg was not against the war when it began. In a letter to *Ma'ariv* several weeks ago, he wrote that he understands the need to keep terrorists away from the northern border.

"But why can't we just withdraw away from Beirut, from the Shouf Mountains. The ride alone up to

those posts is costing lives," he adds.

Only once did he break down into tears as he stood opposite Begin's house, hoping that the prime minister will "take a minute or two just to listen to what I have to say."

The tears began when he described how passersby nod their heads and say they sympathize, and then pass on.

"Why don't you stand here with me. It's our sons. It's our sons who are dying," he tells an elderly man who walks past without stopping.

The police have tried to keep him out of view of Begin's house, he says, "but if there's one thing that can be said about me, it's not that I'm aggressive."

One of Begin's bodyguards came out of the building to ask Ginzburg to move further down the street, "so the prime minister isn't bothered."

But the grey-haired man stood his ground. He wants to bother the prime minister "and everybody else out of their apathy." And as night fell and it became too dark to read his sign, he lit a flashlight propped on the wall next to the sidewalk, and aimed its feeble light at the lettering.

Promising to be back the next day, he added, "I don't know how long I can keep coming... if only I knew that others would stand here with me."

WORTHWHILE.



Why is it worthwhile to give standing orders to purchase mutual funds of Bank Leumi?

- Your money is managed in a safe professional manner by a team of experts with decades of experience
 - You can invest with small monthly sums
 - Standing orders insure uninterrupted investment with no special bother
 - Experience proves that Bank Leumi yield a nice profit in real terms
 - You will enjoy purchase of units at a reduced rate
 - There is no service charge
 - You can withdraw your money at any time
 - For your choice, there is a range of 14 funds, each with a different composition
- Come see your investment counsellor at Bank Leumi and give him a standing order. It's worth your while.

STANDING ORDERS *The Easier Way*

ARIEL



leumi pia

Jewish groups petition for pardon of Leo Frank

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP). — The State Board of Pardons and Paroles is studying a petition for the posthumous pardon of Leo Frank, an American Jewish factory supervisor lynched by a mob after he was convicted of murder in Atlanta nearly 70 years ago.

A petition and 300 pages of evidence and supporting documents were submitted to the parole board on Monday by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee and the Atlanta Jewish Federation.

Frank was accused of killing 13-year-old Mary Phagan, whose strangled body was found in the basement of an Atlanta factory on April 26, 1913. He was convicted following a four-week trial later that year and sentenced to death.

His death penalty was commuted later by then governor John Slaton, but the move only fanned a vicious wave of anti-Semitism that had surfaced during the trial. On August 16, 1915, a group of men snatched Frank from the state prison at Milledgeville. The next day he was found dead, hanging from a tree.

"The conviction and lynching of Leo Frank was the worst episode of anti-Semitism in the history of the U.S. and continues to be a blot on Georgia's criminal justice system," said a statement issued by the three Jewish groups asking for the pardon.

"By issuing a full and complete pardon, the board of pardons and paroles can repudiate the twin evils of prejudice and mob rule, and right an historic wrong," the statement said.

U.S. spacecraft crosses Pluto's orbit

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California (AP). — Pioneer 10, the "ultimate time capsule," crossed Pluto's orbit (5.6 billion kilometres) from earth on Monday and sped on its endless journey through the Milky Way galaxy. Scientists hailed the event as a "proud day in America."

The spacecraft has outlasted its intended 21-month life by nearly a decade and scientists now predict

that the craft, built for \$20 million and launched March 2, 1972, will outlive the solar system.

"Some five billion years from now, our sun will self-destruct," said Dr. Joseph Wampler of the Lick Observatory at the University of California at Santa Cruz. "This spacecraft has escaped the solar system."

Oil slick talks end in failure

KUWAIT (AP). — The eight nations of the Persian Gulf failed again last night to reach any agreement on checking the growth of a giant Iranian oil spill, nurtured by the Iran-Iraq war and expected to hit Bahrain in force within 254 hours.

Dr. Abdul-Rahman al-Awadi, executive director of the Regional Gulf Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, told a press conference that the third ROPME meeting on the issue this month could not agree even on a final statement.

He attributed this to "political and military" overtones. He said consultations would continue but did not set a date for any new meetings.

"The problem is not only the (bombed) Iranian oilfield of Nowruz, but 2,000 offshore wells in the Gulf," he said, apparently referring to the slick's menace to various coastal facilities along the oil-rich region.

Officials in neighbouring Bahrain — which is already reeling under unexplained water shortages — said large patches of heavy oil were a mere 40 kilometres from the island and were expected to hit it by today.

10 aid workers kidnapped in Ethiopia

KHARTOUM. — Anti-government guerrillas seeking independence for Tigray province in Ethiopia have captured 10 foreign relief workers, including four Britons and an American, the British Embassy in Sudan reported yesterday.

An embassy spokesman said the workers were taken prisoner by the Tigray People's Liberation Front during a raid last Friday on the village of Korem, about 640 kilometres north of the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

In London, Britain's domestic news agency The Press Association said the hostages were working on projects related to Ethiopia's worst drought in 10 years. Apart from the Britons and American, two Irish relief workers, two Italian nuns and an Indian doctor were captured.

The News Agency identified the

Britons as Libby Grimshaw, field director of the Save the Children Fund, Dr. Charles Douglas, a physician, Claire Davis, a nutritionist and Alison Barrett, an engineer.

The two Irish nationals were identified as Marina Kelly, 30, a nurse from Dundalk, and Anne McLaughlin, 23, an administrator from Ballinasloe, both connected with the Concern relief group.

Concern's Chief Executive, the Rev. Angus Finucane, said information indicated the two Irish women are being held in a rebel stronghold 240 kilometres from the Sudanese border, and are being treated "firmly but well."

"They were both seen alive and in good health on Friday night after the rebel attack and we are encouraged by reports that they were instructed by the rebel leaders to

take their equipment with them," Finucane added.

According to reliable sources in Addis Ababa, the workers were kidnapped in an apparent bid to gain publicity.

The 10 kidnapped were working on food aid programmes in Korem, where some 42,000 drought victims have taken refuge after it failed to rain during the planting season.

Meanwhile in Brussels yesterday, a Belgian parliamentarian, just back from a two-week stay in Eritrea, showed photos and a videotape of burned Eritreans who he says were victims of napalm bombing by the Ethiopians.

Willy Kuipers, a member of a right-wing Flemish party, told reporters that he had seen 100 victims of napalm in one hospital in Sahel province. (AP, Reuter).

Kreisky resigns formally

VIENNA (AP). — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky formally submitted his government's resignation to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger yesterday and accepted the president's mandate to begin talks on forming a new government.

The formalities were called for by tradition and law. Conservative gains in Sunday's parliamentary elections ended the 11-year absolute majority of Kreisky's Socialist Party, and the chancellor said he would resign for good after conducting negotiations in a caretaker role.

After the inter-party negotiations, which could go on for days or weeks, Kirchschlaeger will announce a new cabinet. Within eight days after that, the new government will face a parliamentary vote of confidence.

A count of nearly 90,000 absentee ballots yesterday upheld Conservative gains in the elections.

The Socialist Party won 90 seats, the conservative People's Party 81 and the centrist Freedom Party 12. The absentee count added 32,765 votes to the Socialists' national total of 2,270,977. The Conservatives picked up 39,870 votes in addition to their 2,052,714, and the Freedom Party got 4,903 more votes than its original total of 236,320.

On Monday, Kreisky named his Education Minister, Fred Sinowatz, as his successor.

Billie Jean King sues former lover

LOS ANGELES (AP). — Tennis professional Billie Jean King has lodged a \$55 million breach of contract suit against her former lesbian lover, Marilyn Barnett.

The civil suit, filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court on Monday, alleged that Barnett violated oral contracts when she sued King for "palimony" — financial support — two years ago.

In the suit, King's lawyer Henry Holmes said King and Barnett entered into two oral contracts in 1980 under which Barnett agreed to leave a Malibu beach home she had shared with King, return private letters and "get out of King's life."

In return, Holmes said, King agreed to pay Barnett \$125,000, of which about \$25,000 was paid. Barnett then sued King and her husband Larry King for the title to the house, and to obtain lifetime support she claimed King had promised her.

The suit accused Barnett of refusing to return the letters and of failing to leave the property until evicted. She was also cited for causing adverse publicity.

In May 1981, King said she once had an affair with Barnett, but denied promising her financial support. The tennis star won the right to evict Barnett from the disputed home after a bitter court battle, and a superior court judge also threw out the palimony suit.

ROYALTY. — Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana plan to relax for 10 days on the Bahama island of Eleuthera on the way home from their six-week tour of Australia and New Zealand, Buckingham Palace said yesterday. The royal couple planned the vacation last December when they realized they would both be "a bit tired" after 1½ months of meeting up to eight different engagements a day.

Thai premier steps down in surprise resignation

BANGKOK (Reuters). — Thai generals and politicians gave prompt assurances yesterday that the shock resignation of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda would not cause instability.

Prem, a former general and Thailand's longest serving prime minister since World War II, announced he was quitting because he had no political ambitions and had served long enough.

He took office in March 1980 after General Kriangsak Chomanand resigned in the face of mounting opposition to his economic policies.

Prem, 63, had been regarded as the ideal compromise between Thailand's powerful army and the country's elected politicians.

The shock announcement that he was stepping down came after a

10-year-old American girl gets Andropov peace pledge

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, answering an American schoolgirl's letter, has assured the youngster that Soviet leaders want peace and invited her to visit the Soviet Union.

The official news agency Tass on Monday published the text of Andropov's reply to Samantha Smith, a 10-year-old girl from Manchester, Maine.

Samantha, according to a picture of the hand-scribbled letter in the Communist Party daily Pravda, asked Andropov: "Why do you want to conquer the world, or at least our country? Are you going to vote to have a war or not?"

Andropov replied: "It seems to me that you are a courageous and honest girl. We in the Soviet Union are endeavouring and doing everything so that there will be no war between our two countries, so that there will be no war at all on Earth."

Andropov said the Soviets were allies with the U.S. in the war, and "I hope you know this from your



Samantha Smith

history lessons at school."

He went on: "We want peace. We have a lot to do; to grow grain, build, invent, write books and make space flights. We want peace for ourselves, for our own kids and for you, Samantha."

He then invited her, "If your parents can let you, to come visit us. Best of all in the summer." He signed off: "I wish you all the best in your life, which you have only begun to live."

U.S., South Africa slammed at UN meeting on Namibia

PARIS (AP). — France and black African leaders assailed the U.S. and South Africa at a UN conference here this week on speeding independence for South African-administered South West Africa, also called Namibia.

Several speakers at Monday's opening session said the administration of South West Africa by the territory with withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola, is perpetuating South African control.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who criticized the U.S. and South Africa without naming them, said it is a misunderstanding to make Namibia's independence contingent on withdrawal of troops from a neighbouring country. Efforts to arrange a settlement are deadlocked on this issue.

The South African white-minority government has refused to participate in the "conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence"

because of its title and references to the South West Africa People's Organization as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Namibian people.

SWAPO has long been the largest and most active Namibian nationalist group, and has bases in Angola and Zambia. South African forces have been fighting SWAPO guerrillas since the late 1960s.

South Africa said the conference is harming the UN's ability to help solve the problem.

South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, in a letter to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, said the conference is "actively undermining" the objective of the 1978 Security Council resolution that sets out the elements of a solution.

South Africa has ruled Namibia, a former German colony, since 1920, and has rejected UN orders to relinquish the territory. Rich in diamonds and other minerals, about 90 per cent of the population of 1.13 million is black.

Soares faces coalition problems

LISBON (AP). — Socialist leader Mario Soares was faced with the problem yesterday of how to govern without a majority in parliament even as he celebrated its victory in national elections.

Soares, a former prime minister, ruled out any coalition involving the Communists and said the Socialists would hold a referendum to see what other parties might be asked to help form the new government.

"The Portuguese people have given the Socialist Party a mandate to lead the country out of the crisis," Soares said. The three-week campaign to elect a 250-member parliament focused on Portugal's 23

per cent inflation rate and crippling trade deficit.

With all but five of the country's 4,050 precincts reporting the results of Monday's elections, the moderate Socialists had 36.3 per cent. The centre-right Social Democrats 27 per cent, the pro-Soviet Communists 18.2 per cent and the conservative Christian Democrats 12.4 per cent.

The balance was divided among eight minor parties and alliances. The tally gave the Socialists 99 seats in the new parliament, the Social Democrats 72, the Communists 44 and the Christian Democrats 29. Six seats are still to be decided.

Masked bandits rob Italian Treasury

ROME (AP). — Three masked bandits brandishing pistols raided the Treasury yesterday morning and fled with a bag containing 600 million lire (\$18m.), police reported.

Police said the money represented the April salaries of employees of the ministry.

A police official said the robbery took less than 15 minutes and went "flawlessly." "We are pretty sure they had inside help — they knew all the details including the arrival time of the couriers and the route they take once inside the building," said the official.

Police said the bandits locked up three officials and three office cleaners in a small room on the third floor and waited for the arrival of the cash shipment.

When a van pulled up and a guard brought in the bag, the robbers promptly disarmed him, snatched the money and fled, police said.

Gaddafi calls for closer ties with Nigeria

LAGOS (Reuters). — Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi yesterday urged closer cooperation between his country and Nigeria, following differences between the two in recent years.

"At the formal opening of talks with Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, Gaddafi said he is interested in establishing joint ventures between Libya and Nigeria on the basis of mutual cooperation, not on a monopoly capitalist basis."

"We could start a joint Libya-Nigeria bank to provide credit for various projects," he added.

Sports

Dreams dashed

Post Sports Staff

Maccabi Netanya's dreams of the double glory of winning league and Cup, and hapless Hapoel Jerusalem's dreams of salvaging something from a sad season through a cup victory, were dashed to smithereens yesterday afternoon by Hapoel Lod and Maccabi Haifa, respectively, in the State Cup quarter-finals.

Lod amazed Netanya by achieving a 2-1 victory, while Maccabi Haifa beat Hapoel Jerusalem 1-0 in the capital.

The three Ben-Oris brothers of Lod were the bane of Netanya. Within 100 seconds of the opening whistle, fullback Uri Ben-Oris smashed in a 25-metre drive, which left Arye Alter helpless in the Netanya goal.

Netanya got control of the midfield, but their usually voracious forwards seemed to have lost their appetite for goals, perhaps because of the sterling defence of the Ben-Oris clan. Nevertheless, at the beginning of the second half, Moshe Gariani crashed in a header from a Benny Lamm centre-to-equalize.

It did not help the disconsolate league champions. Benny Smaja was upended in the penalty area 15 minutes from the end of the game, and Lod goalkeeper Yacov Ben-Oris rubbed salt in Alter's wounds by scoring the goal.

Hapoel Jerusalem never looked like holding Maccabi Haifa. Opponent Moshe Selektor headed in the winner just before halftime.

Jumping stars in Hapoel Games

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Spain will be represented at the 12th Hapoel Games next week by its champion high jumper Roberto Cabrerias, who has cleared 2.25 metres. The high jump promises to be one of the highlights of the athletics meet, as several jumpers have cleared similar heights.

English high jumper Diana Elliot, who has jumped 1.95 metres, will face women's world record holder Ulrike Mayfarth of Germany, whose record is 2.02 m. The English contingent will include nine track and field competitors, three women and six men.

Holland is sending a strong cycling squad to contest the six-day Dan 10, Beersheba road race. Its opponents will include England, Ireland, Germany, Chile, Austria and Israel.

Early upset

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

RAMAT HASHARON. — Unseeded local boy Yaron Azachi maintained his reputation as a dangerous "floater" by upsetting Italy's No. 3 seed Mario Perinon 5-7, 7-5, 6-1 in yesterday's first-round singles play at the International Tennis Federation's Junior World Ranking Circuit. The Israel Tennis Association's eight-night event at Ramat Hasharon's Israel Tennis Centre courts is the second meeting in the ITF's "mini-series" here, following the event in Jerusalem which ended on Sunday.

Top-seeded Amos Mansdorf, Israel's tennis prodigy, started off with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over Austrian Thomas Muster. No. 2 seed Marcello Bassanelli of Italy defeated West German Patrik Kuhnert 6-2, 7-5, while Jerusalem winner Russell Myers — seeded fourth — beat Austria's Horst Skoff 6-3, 7-5.

The meeting is organized by the ITA in conjunction with the Ramat Hasharon local council and the Israel Tennis Centres, while Grand Speed sports shoes and Avis are sharing the sponsorship. The tournament director is Pessah Puni.

The girls will go into action today, when play starts at 10 a.m. Top seeds are Sagit Doron and Sarit Shalev.

T-Shirt softball

Mr. T. defeated Lord Kitch 8-7 in the softball battle of the T-shirt yesterday in Jerusalem, in the framework of the ASA tournament.

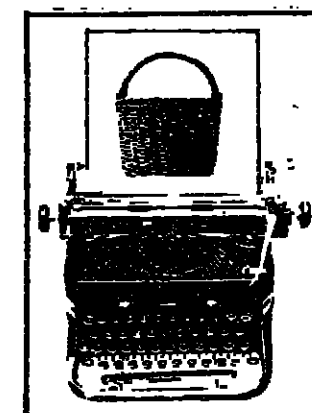
SCOREBOARD

CRICKET. — Australia won the only test of the Sri Lanka tour by an innings and 38 runs yesterday, with a day to spare. They defeated Sri Lanka by 100 runs on the fourth day for 205; Sri Lanka's Bruce Vandy and Tony Hagar scored the bowling honours for Australia. Australia 514 for four dec. Sri Lanka 271 and 205.

ICE HOCKEY. — Canada beat West Germany 3-1 in the World Ice Hockey Championships, to join the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Sweden in the semi-finals.

BASKETBALL. — "Louisiana Lightning" Ben Gasky pitched the New York Yankees to a three-hit, 2-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins on Monday night, in the only scheduled American League match, in the only National League game, a home by Mike Marshall of the Los Angeles Dodgers against a 10-hit attack by Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies. The St. Louis Cardinals held Fernando Valenzuela's seven-hitter.

| National League | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|------|----|
| East Division | | | | |
| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
| Montreal | 9 | 4 | .692 | |
| St. Louis | 8 | 4 | .667 | ½ |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 5 | .615 | 1½ |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 7 | .462 | 3 |
| New York | 4 | 9 | .308 | 5 |
| Chicago | 4 | 11 | .267 | 6 |
| West Division | | | | |
| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
| Atlanta | 12 | 3 | .800 | |
| Los Angeles | 12 | 4 | .750 | ½ |
| Cincinnati | 9 | 8 | .529 | 4 |
| San Diego | 7 | 10 | .412 | 6 |
| San Francisco | 5 | 12 | .294 | 8 |
| Houston | 5 | 13 | .278 | 8½ |



A GUIDE TO SHOPPING AND SERVICES

NEWEST COLOURS FROM ITALY

What an array of beautiful bags and accessories at ZARFATI'S. All the latest and most up to date colours and styles have just arrived from Italy. The new Valentino leather wallets are beautifully designed in pastel colours and combinations. What a great addition to your summer wardrobe. NEW! NEW! The latest fashion from Italy: long, slender (smoking) pipes for women! In colours to match your mood. Come in and see them along with all the other beautiful gift items in the shop. ZARFATI, 8 Heh Iyar, Kikar Hamedina, Tel. 03-269656.



CHINA-TOWN TEL AVIV

Israel's Only Chinese Gourmet Center
For the do-it-yourself cook, we provide all your Chinese shopping needs. Fresh bean curd, sprouts, spices, cooking utensils, sauces, cookbooks, with items arriving continuously. Check out the new Japanese corner. Open 6 days 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Friday 9-4 54 Ibn Gvirol St. Tel. 267822.



RUG AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANING

Spring cleaning time is here and now... and what's more pleasant than a sparkling clean home? AL REVAV specializes in cleaning carpets (including wall-to-wall), and upholstery and repairs where needed. All work is done with the newest systems available. Their cleaning service for apartments and houses continues, including polishing, waxing and windows. When the team leaves, your home is sparkling new. With their experience and authority and the latest equipment, work is done quietly and efficiently without creating bedlam. Call Shmuel for an estimate at 03-330344/293665, 7 Ben Ami St.



BASEL, ONLY \$295

Come fly to BASEL with MAOF CHARTER 1. For only \$295, visit one of the most beautiful places in the heart of Switzerland, the crossroads of 3 countries, Germany, Italy and France. If you pay for your ticket in full within one week of making a reservation, MAOF will pay for your health and baggage insurance! The price includes transfers to and from Zurich airport. Subject to IT charter regulations; all packages include transportation and accommodation. Maximum four weeks. For more information on hotel and flight reservations, contact nearest travel agent, of MAOF CHARTER 1 at Dizengoff Centre, Tel. 03-296174.

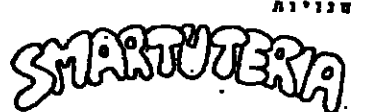
EVERY DAY IS SUN-DAY AT

Right now, take advantage of all that Eilat has to offer! A sea-splashed vacation paradise with miles of beaches, clear waters of the Red Sea for snorkeling, swimming and surfing. Take your choice of ARKIA SUPER SPECIAL SAVINGS at 45% off and have a memorable holiday. For more details contact ARKIA: 03-413223/4/5, 233285, Tel Aviv; 02-225888, Jerusalem; 04-643374, Haifa; or 053-23644, Netanya.

FINALLY...SPRING!

Now that winter is definitely over, we start reshuffling our wardrobes. Before packing away all your winter clothes, remember that stains are much harder to remove after they have been stored for some time. So do check your garments first... and bring what needs cleaning to LILI DRYCLEANERS, the best in town, having won, for the second year in a row, the BEST BUSINESS AWARD. At LILI's every garment is checked prior to cleaning (even those labelled with manufacturers' instructions) so whatever the type and colour of the fabric, you're assured of perfect handling. They specialize in one-day service and, for an extra charge, you can even have EXPRESS service within a few hours. Your clothes come back looking like new. Remember LILI DRYCLEANING at 263 Dizengoff, Tel. 03-445629, 12 Sderot Masaryk, T.A. Dekel Cinema passage, Shikun Bavli, 33 Ramon St., Monosson.

WHAT'S NEW AT



A WORD OF APPRECIATION

MOTHER and BABY

New things keep coming in. Right now, we have a lot of lightweight long sleeved blouses from SIMON of London. A large selection of maternity clothes have arrived, both for everyday and dressy occasions. For the little ones up to the age of 2 years, hand smocked dresses imported from England. For little boys up to the age of one year, 2 piece cotton/polyester outfits. A selection of cotton socks imported from Italy also available. As usual, our prices are moderate and our service is always with a smile. Bnei Brak, 106 Rabbi Akiva St., Jerusalem, French Hill Shopping Centre.

IT'S NOT COINCIDENCE...

That Savyon has some of the most beautiful gardens in Israel. It's true they had a head start... It's also true that not all the advantages of Savyon can be shared by all, but the services and plants our nursery have to offer can. Come and visit us. MARGARITE NURSERIES, 16 Havaardim Street, Ganei Yehuda, 03-758792.

NEW CAR

Having problems deciding which car to import? For OLIM HADASHIM, especially with car privileges, NEW CAR LTD. can be a great time saver. NEW CAR LTD. answers all your questions and acts as a consultant in importing foreign cars, particularly BMW, FORD, SIERRA, OPEL, and all American GENERAL MOTORS models. Once you've decided, they'll guarantee all inspections, clear it through customs, and deliver it ready to drive. The specialty of NEW CAR LTD. is in delivering cars to your door in the shortest time possible. If your choice is in stock abroad, delivery can be in two weeks. Come in and find out for yourself at 5 Kikar Malchei Yisrael, Tel. 236785. Open 9 a.m.-8 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN PLANT NURSERY

Australian flowering plants suitable for all gardening and landscape purposes, for all areas, particularly coastal. Range of ground covers, shrubs and trees, with unusual and beautiful flowers. Something in flower all year round. Nursery open Wednesday only. 052-63154. MOSHAV EIN VERED.

SWIMWEAR SEASON OPENS

Starting this Friday, April 29, KOL BO SHALOM will hold a sale on a variety of bathing suits for the whole family. As an example, for women, GIDEON OBERSON one piece bathing suits are only IS 990 and the Bikini, only IS 890. MOI suits have been reduced from IS 1472 to IS 1150, and the ARENA one piece suit, reduced from IS 1516 to IS 1200. There will be a 20% discount on all straw beach hats for the ladies, selling for only IS 189. For the children, GOTTEK new in every size for the kiddies. As an example, size 8, originally priced at IS 1012, now reduced to IS 895. For children, sizes 18 to 22 now only IS 209. For the men, a 20% discount on all designers bathing suits, including GOTTEK, HOM, LIDO and MARILYN. Sample prices... GOTTEK, originally priced at IS 883, now only IS 706 and HOM reduced from IS 735 to IS 588. As a final item needed on the beach, pick up some Suntan lotion, also specially priced. SKOL reduced from IS 291 to IS 232 and SUNGUARD from IS 180 to IS 144. HAPPY SHOPPING at KOL BO SHALOM.

The BUY-LINE is a weekly featured shopping guide serving residents of and visitors to Tel Aviv. To advertise in this column please contact SHULIE GUGENHEIM at the Jerusalem Post, Tel. 03-294222.

Hard Sell

Closing Windows, Opening Doors On Missile Debate

Congress seems balky about almost everything President Reagan proposes these days. But he may find it easier to sell the latest basing plan for the MX missile after being turned down on the denser plan in December. The proposal, which the President endorsed last week, to put the MX in hardened minuteman silos in Nebraska and Colorado and to develop a smaller, mobile single-warhead missile for the 1990's came from bipartisan experts, the Commission on Strategic Forces.

"Make no mistake," the President warned last week, "Unless we modernize our land-based missile systems, the Soviet Union will have no real reason to negotiate meaningful reductions." But what Mr. Reagan called the Peacekeeper seemed like a warmonger to some Congressmen. Representative Joseph P. Abadio, the New York Democrat who heads the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, was as adamant as ever. He said putting MX in existing silos made sense only if the United States was seeking to strike the Soviet Union first, "and it could easily be envisioned by the Russians as that."

But other Democrats, like House Leader Jim Wright and Senator Alan Cranston of California, acknowledged that this MX plan had a better chance of passing than previous ones. The prospect of the smaller and mobile Midgetman appeared to be one reason. Another was the commission's argument against Mr. Reagan's much-advertised "window of vulnerability," the Soviet Union cannot simultaneously destroy, it said, all the elements of American strategic defense.

Yuri V. Andropov accused the Administration of trying to open a window of vulnerability in the Soviet Union. In an interview with the West German magazine Der Spiegel, the Kremlin chief charged the United States had devalued the arms talks "to impair" Soviet security and upset the balance of power to its detriment.

In the edgy atmospherics surrounding arms control talks, the President won a temporary tactical victory in the House when a final vote was delayed, probably until next week, on a motion calling for a verifiable freeze by both sides on new atomic weapons. Supporters of the resolution, which is not binding on the President but which he has said complicates his negotiating stance, beat back several attempts to weaken the wording. They remained confident of victory despite a report by an inter-agency committee of probable Soviet violations of SALT II, the 1979 strategic arms accord that has not been ratified but that both sides have promised to respect.

Losing Patience On the Budget

"It's obvious we have three sides in the tax debate," Senator Pete V. Domenici said after a heated meeting of Senate Budget Committee Republicans and senior White House officials. By



Senator Pete V. Domenici

week's end, there were only two. Propelled by institutional pride, practical politics and not a little anger, Mr. Domenici and four compatriots reached across the hearing room table and sent a Democratic budget resolution to the Senate floor.

The \$849 billion measure calls for \$30.2 billion in new taxes for 1984, for a projected deficit of \$162.1 billion. The Administration wanted no more than \$2.7 billion in taxes, for a deficit of \$190.2 billion. But for the past 10 days, Mr. Domenici's difficulties have come less from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue than from three subcommittee rooms in his own committee room. Considering that raising taxes to shrink deficits is self-defeating, they split the Republican ranks and deadlocked the panel. Fearing for the future of the Congressional budget process and furious at the prospect of chairing a committee that can't operate, Mr. Domenici moved expediently. "I'm doing that to get a resolution," the New Mexico Republican said before voting for the Democratic tax proposal, adding, "I'm committed to fight that number on the floor."

Which is not to say the White House



Minuteman III

Length 60 feet
Diameter 66 inches
Weight 78,000 lbs.
Range 5,000 miles
Warheads 3 with 700 kilotons per warhead
Accuracy 340 yards

MX missile

Length 71 feet
Diameter 92 inches
Weight 192,000 lbs.
Range 8,000 miles
Warheads 10 with 300 kilotons per warhead
Accuracy 100 yards

Midgetman (proposed)

Length About 40 feet
Diameter About 70 inches
Weight About 22,000 lbs.
Range 5,000 miles
Warheads 1 with 300 kilotons per warhead
Accuracy Not yet determined

* refers to the radius of the circle within which half of the warheads land.

Inspecting a Minuteman missile in its silo.

Woodfin Camp/Alta Maple

was so popular with Mr. Domenici or the other centrist Republicans either. After months of pressure to compromise, weeks of false hints that he might and a budget panel vote for a 5 percent increase after inflation for the Pentagon issued of the 10 percent he wanted, President Reagan sent word that he would split the difference — and on domestic spending too — and asked for another day to work over the tax resistors. A skeptical Mr. Domenici wouldn't wait.

Nor did the House, which passed a first budget resolution setting its revenue and spending targets a month ago. The tax figure is the same as the Senate's, but military spending is at 4 percent and social programs are far higher. Work began on specific spending bills. (What the White House will do now, page 5.)

Shoring Up U.S. Diplomacy

The terrorist explosion that devastated the United States Embassy in Beirut last week may have propelled Secretary of State George P. Shultz out of his long hesitation about using personal diplomacy in the Middle East. He was to embark today on a visit to Israel and at least five Arab countries, including Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz's "primary purpose," according to Mr. Reagan, is to achieve a conclusion to the drawdown negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The terrorist attack, the President said, leaves the United States "more resolved than ever" to achieve withdrawal of all foreign forces. Mr. Shultz was expected to exert his greatest pressure on Israel, whose demands for a direct role in security in southern Lebanon by keeping troops there is one of the biggest stumbling blocks to an accord on withdrawal.

Before the Secretary headed east, a plane bearing the bodies of 18 Americans killed in the attack was due in Washington. One American was buried in Beirut. A total of 49 bodies were recovered from wreckage and 12 other persons are presumed dead. About half of the American casualties were believed to be connected with the Central Intelligence Agency, including the C.I.A.'s top Middle East analyst, Robert C. Ames, who played an important role in devising the Administration plan for an overall Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Nothing much, except Washington's hopes, remain of that initiative after Jordan's King Hussein declined to join in. The bombing attack seemed to exacerbate strains between Beirut and Jerusalem, further complicating a withdrawal agreement. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elias Salem said Israel was

using the bombing to make a case for its continuing presence. Israeli Foreign Minister cited a further reason for holding up withdrawal: as long as Syrian forces are in Lebanon, Israel will not pull out, he said. But Syria has been threatening to balk at withdrawal as long as Israeli troops remained.

While the United States appeared to become more diplomatically involved than ever in Lebanon, Congress got anxious about more military involvement. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to require Congressional approval for any significant increase in the marine peacekeeping force, now 1200 men. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said such approval was acceptable to the Administration. In his national radio address yesterday, President Reagan expressed again his sadness at the American losses and his determination to achieve a peace settlement. (Embassy blast shakes Lebanon, page 3.)

States Rights On Nuclear Power

Last week started out smelling like roses for the nuclear industry, but it ended with the industry badly wilted. The Supreme Court first ruled that psychological stress suffered by surrounding neighborhoods is not a factor in authorizing nuclear power plants. Then it decided that states have the right to ban new plants for economic reasons.

The first case stemmed from community objections to the restart of Three

Mile Island's undamaged Unit 1 reactor. Last May, a Federal appeals court ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to evaluate the stress among local residents who might fear another accident. But the justices held unanimously in an opinion written by William E. Rehnquist that "risk of an accident is not an effect on the physical environment," and therefore is outside the impact assessment required by Federal law. The ruling had implications not only for nuclear plant construction and operation, but for all major Federal projects where adverse community reaction might occur.

In the second case, the Court surprisingly and unanimously upheld a 1976 California moratorium on future reactor construction. The Government had joined two state utilities in challenging the ban on the grounds that it preempted the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which established a Federal policy for promoting nuclear power.

Associate Justice Byron R. White wrote that Congress "intended that the Federal Government should regulate the radiological safety aspects involved in the construction and operation of a nuclear plant, but that the states retain their traditional responsibility in the field of regulating electrical utilities." The California moratorium was based on concern that without a permanent method for disposing radioactive wastes, nuclear power is an uneconomical source of energy. Five other states have enacted similar laws: Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Oregon and Massachusetts. (California nuclear power, page 9.)

U.S. and Salvador test new strategies

2

Salvadoran troops on patrol.



Black Star/Clayd Karp

As a Bargaining Chip, MX May Be No Bargain For the Soviet

By LESLIE H. GELB

WASHINGTON
If the United States, with or without the Soviet Union, about to enter a new era in strategic nuclear forces? "Major new departures" in long-range missiles and arms control is exactly what the President's Commission on Strategic Forces promised two weeks ago. Commission members proclaimed the end of an era of huge weapons with multiple warheads and the beginning of a more stable age of single-warhead missiles.

But how to get from here to there? The commission proposed and President Reagan last week endorsed starting the new era with some of the most destructive weapons from the existing era — 100 new MX missiles, each carrying 10 warheads. The commission and the Administration regard the MX as the keystone of their recommendations — an essential equalizer and bargaining chip. So, in their eyes, everything depends on Congress dropping past objections and agreeing to its deployment in existing silos, vastly hardened.

The next generation of missiles, beginning with a single-warhead weapon known as Midgetman, would take more than a decade to develop and deploy. And there remain a lot of unanswered questions about its feasibility. Indeed, some of them show up in the fine print of the commission report and Pentagon reaction.

As for the commission's recommendations on arms control talks with the Soviet Union, Administration officials said so far the White House has done nothing to take them into account. Doing so would require the Washington to drastically restructure its proposal in the strategic arms reductions talks. The major questions on that score are whether Moscow is prepared to embrace Midgetman-type missiles, and whether the Midgetman scheme makes sense without an arms control agreement.

What Window of Vulnerability?

Taking its cue from the Administration, Congress maintained that all fixed land-based missiles were vulnerable to Soviet attack. So, why spend \$18.6 billion to put MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos? The commission hoped to temper that objection by downplaying the whole idea of vulnerability, at least for the next decade. Republican Senator John Tower of Texas, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who had called such missiles "sitting ducks," announced last week that he would now go along with this new reasoning, reversing himself just as the Administration had to do. But that argument did not move Democratic Representative Joseph P. Addabbo of Queens, chairman of the Defense Appropriations subcommittee.

For those who would not accept this flipflop on the so-called window of vulnerability, the commission and the Administration hauled out two other arguments. One was that if the United States did not go forward with the MX, Western European governments might resist deployment of new medium-range American missiles in Europe. That point struck home. The other was that the MX was America's main bargaining chip in talks with Moscow.

The latter argument has great political force, but it is tricky. The bargaining-chip concept implies the Administration is prepared to trade the MX away in return for Soviet concessions. But commission members and Administration officials made clear this is not what they had in mind. Thomas C. Reed, a commission member and still a key Reagan adviser despite his recent departure from the Administration, said: "A bargaining chip is what we'll do if the Soviets don't come to the bargaining table." That is, as commission chairman Brent Scowcroft also intimated, the Administration intends to deploy the first 100 MX's and threaten the Soviets with more to come.

Formidable Technical Problems

Moscow is not likely to regard that as much of a bargain, and there are grounds to doubt Congress would either. There is already concern in Congress that 100 MX missiles with 1,000 warheads could put all 650 of the Soviet Union's large land-based missiles in jeopardy and cause the Soviets to put their forces on hair-trigger alert while mounting a buildup of their own. To sell the bargaining notion to Congress, the Administration will have to make clearer just what kind of chip the MX is.

Whatever the fate of MX, Midgetman has become the new craze. But as all the experts acknowledge, the technical problems associated with it are formidable. The cost for 500 to 1,000 is estimated at \$40 billion to \$50 billion. The plan calls for totting the missile around military reservations, and that depends on creating a transporter that could withstand a nuclear blast without turning over. If such a contraption cannot be developed for deployment on military reservations, Midgetman would have to be trucked along public highways, and no one wants that for security reasons. Some experts also estimate that it would take close to 50,000 people to operate the system.

But perhaps the most important question about Midgetman is whether it makes any sense without arms control. Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger wrote in Time Magazine recently that it would be worthwhile with or without Soviet cooperation. His point was that the more targets the Soviets had to shoot at, the less likely the success of an attack. But former Defense Secretary Harold R. Brown countered: "Unless the United States can negotiate severe limits on a level of ICBM warheads, the number of single-warhead missiles needed for a force of reasonable capability and survivability could make the system costs, and the amount of land required, prohibitively great."

In sum, the Soviets could always add more than enough warheads to destroy the additional American missiles. Thus, unless Moscow agrees on a warhead limit, the whole idea would not make much sense. To try for Soviet agreement, the Administration would have to revamp its current negotiating proposal in Geneva. It now calls for deep reductions in both warheads and launchers or missiles. The launcher cut would have to be scrapped and, in fact, Moscow would have to agree to decrease its warhead total while increasing the launcher level to accommodate 500 to 1,000 Midgetmans.

Reaction from Soviet officials so far has not been enthusiastic. They tend to see the whole thing as yet another device to rid them of their one strategic nuclear advantage in heavy land-based missiles. Nor do they seem to relish the prospect of competing with the United States in a new missile, fearing that with an even start, Washington would end up ahead.

The Scowcroft commission report has generally been praised in Washington for its honesty and careful analysis. But, as Mr. Scowcroft acknowledged in a Senate hearing last week, the commission proposals were affected by political considerations as well as military requirements.

Politically, the recommendations seem to be in good shape, addressing enough points of view to seem reasonable. The prevailing view at the moment — on Capitol Hill, at least — is that Congress will probably give Mr. Reagan the go-ahead for the MX in the next 45 days. That's the time within which it is required by law to vote one way or the other. But it will take much longer to see if MX works as a bargaining chip with Moscow and whether Midgetman is viable. Hinging on those questions is the future direction of Soviet-American strategic competition: Is it about to enter a new era, or just continue the old one with a vengeance?

Developing
the
solutions

Worldwide

With over 450 branches and offices of which over 71 are located overseas

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| New York | London | Geneva | Buenos Aires | Curacao |
| Los Angeles | Frankfurt a/M | Paris | Sao Paulo | Bahamas |
| Encino | Marseille | Milan | Santiago | Shanghai |
| Miami | Strasbourg | Brussels | Mexico City | Hong Kong |
| Chicago | Lyon | Antwerp | Panama City | Melbourne |
| Philadelphia | Nice | Montevideo | Caracas | |
| Toronto | Zurich | Punta del Este | Cayman Islands | |

bank leumi le-israel בנק לאומי

The World

A Tense Buildup To May Day In Poland

Polish workers have a right to observe May Day "in their own way," Lech Walesa said last week. This was precisely what Poland's authorities were worried about. They nervously questioned the former leader of Solidarity for the fourth time in a week and issued repeated warnings to a resentful citizenry not to heed an underground call for protests on the traditional workers' holiday.

Adding to the regime's agitation were the observances of the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, which alienated hundreds of Jews from abroad and gave Solidarity supporters a chance to demonstrate. "A public relations disaster," a Polish official acknowledged.

Like a bobbing cork, the outlawed trade union keeps surfacing, at least in spirit, leading Trybuna Ludu, the Communist daily, to complain last week that the underground "is pressing again, with Mr. Walesa's consent, for confrontation, for jeopardizing the process of normalization and stabilization." Trybuna Ludu accused the Solidarity leaders of "chronic ill will" but Mr. Walesa returned the charge; he found the authorities "devoid of good will" when they refused to answer his written appeals "to sit down at the table and talk things over."

Last week, he moved into higher gear with the first news conference since December at his home in Gdansk. Some 60 foreign correspondents crowded into his living room to hear him indicate approval of the underground's May Day protest. Still walking a political tightrope, he avoided an outright endorsement. Mr. Walesa's temerity seemed to grow as the visit in June of Pope John Paul II approached. And the regime, in a parallel move, increased its pressure. It warned that unrest could threaten the visit by the Polish Pontiff, an event eagerly awaited by the devout nation. Unsure what to do with Mr. Walesa, the authorities gave him back his electrician's job at the Gdansk shipyard where Solidarity was born in 1980. The hope seemed to be that he would thus have less time to agitate.

An incident during the ghetto observance suggested the authorities

were killed when they tried to cross into Yunnan Province.

Some of the conditions that prevailed in 1979 — notably, Vietnam's expansion into Cambodia — lay in the background this time too. Vietnam is in the midst of an offensive in Cambodia to shore up its puppet Government there against guerrilla insurgents dominated by the Peking-backed Pol Pot forces.

Pressure on Vietnam's Chinese border is keeping troops pinned down in that sector. This time, the pressure may go no further than that, according to Western experts in Peking who cite the careful official statements so far. Vietnam said China was shelling its border positions to boost guerrilla morale in Cambodia.

Coincident and possibly linked with the renewed tension between Peking and Hanoi have been renewed verbal attacks on China by a friend of Hanoi, the Soviet Union. High-level talks that began eight months ago between Peking and Moscow to improve their long strained relations appear not to have gone well, judging by a harsh report last week in Izvestia on China's "anti-Sovietism." The Government newspaper charged that Peking was being two-faced — a professed concern for better relations combined with "the cultivation of unfriendly views and ideas" — but did not explain Peking's unfriendliness. Moscow's irritation may partially lie in China's demand for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from the Chinese-Siberian border as a condition for improved ties. Settling the Cambodian issue, to remove another source of Chinese discomfort — a pro-Vietnamese, pro-Soviet regime in Pnom Penh — is another likely condition.

Portugal, Austria Go to the Polls

The Social Democratic tradition in Western Europe is on the line in elections in Austria today and Portugal tomorrow and in neither country is it certain of a clear-cut victory. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and his Socialists have governed Austria for 13 years. But with only a three-seat majority in the last Parliament they may emerge with only a plurality this time. In that case, Mr. Kreisky, who is 72 years old and has health problems, says he will step down — a threat that may be meant only to win over wavering voters.

With the Portuguese center-right in disarray after governing for five years, Mario Soares, who served as Socialist Prime Minister from 1976 to 1978, looks almost sure to make a comeback on the anniversary of the 1974 revolution that brought him back from exile in France. But majorities in that politically splintered country are hard to come by and Mr. Soares may have to call on some centrists to govern. Unlike Austria, Portugal is in deep recession combined with 22 percent inflation and Mr. Soares has promised Rooseveltian rule — "a hundred days" packed with emergency measures to meet what is called simply "the crisis."

Mr. Kreisky has no such crisis thanks to the kind of pump-priming and deficit-financing Roosevelt's New Deal carried out. Unemployment is only 4.5 percent, one of the lowest rates in Western Europe. However, the defeat of Mr. Kreisky's brother Social Democrats in West Germany last month was a heavy blow and he is being dogged by environmentalist groups akin to the West German Greens. The Greens are now in the Bundestag and their Austrian counterparts also make it into Parliament.

Marcos Seizes An Old Broom

If you're Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos, there's no need to fight city hall. You arrest it. Last week, Mayor Aquilino Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City was reported to have been detained in the Government's latest crackdown on suspected subversives.

Mayor Pimentel is the founder of the opposition Filipino Democratic Party, which says it is committed to peaceful social change. Many of its members are also officers of groups active in consumer, labor and rural health care programs. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile charged recently that some such groups have actually been abetting subversion.

Many F.D.P. leaders, including Mayor Pimentel, were trained in institutions run by Jesuit priests, who have been active in promoting human rights and some of whom have been arrested as subversives. However, non-Catholics have been catching it, too; the new crackdown began about three weeks ago when a Protestant churchman, Volcker Schmidt, was arrested.

Also detained recently were Carfilio Gaspar, head of the Resources Development Foundation, and Antonio Nieva, a former newspaper editor who was charged with associating with Communists after he organized an alliance of newspaper unions.

Henry Gliniger, Carlyle C. Douglas and Milt Freudenheim



Janusz Onyszkiewicz at the moment to Warsaw Ghetto fighters before his arrest.

may be right to be nervous. More than 1,000 persons held a rally for Solidarity as their way of observing the anniversary. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, former spokesman for Solidarity, said the ghetto fighters had the same ideals that led to Solidarity. He was arrested moments later.

Foreign Jewish groups, notably an Israeli delegation and the World Jewish Congress, complained of "a week of provocation and manipulation" that included a television program comparing the Nazi extermination of the Jews to the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut last September by Christian Phalangists. A delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Fouad Yaseen, participated in a wreath-laying ceremony and called the Israelis "the new Nazis."

China's Pressure On Vietnam

In February 1979, Chinese troops invaded Vietnam "to teach it a lesson." This precedent is one reason for more than usual interest in the latest flareup of hostilities — a series of mortar and artillery duels and a clash of frontier guards last week that each side accused the other of provoking. China said 16 Vietnamese

President to Address Congress on Central America This Week

Reagan Will Take Some Major Risks Before Joint Session

By HEDRICK SMITH

ONLY nine times in the past quarter of a century have American Presidents gone before a special joint session of Congress. In 1972, Richard Nixon reported on the arms agreements signed in Moscow with the Soviet leadership. In 1978, Jimmy Carter shared the triumph of the Camp David talks on the Middle East. In earlier times, Lyndon Johnson made a major address on voting rights legislation, Harry S. Truman announced Marshall Plan aid to Europe and Franklin D. Roosevelt reported on the Yalta conference.

If President Reagan wanted to seize the nation's attention and focus the political spotlight on Central America, he has done it by choosing this same august platform for a major address on that beleaguered region next Wednesday night. His extraordinary move has raised fears among Congressional Republicans that this might be an exaggerated reaction to the House Foreign Affairs Committee vote last week rejecting the President's request for another \$50 million in military aid to El Salvador.

"At that rate, can you imagine how many times he would have to come up here to defend a \$700 billion budget," asked one pro-Reagan Congressional Republican. "It's a high risk strategy because some people will say he's trying to drag us into another Vietnam," added a Senate Republican leadership source.

"There is a real opportunity for him to create bipartisan support if he stresses the U.S. commitment to economic development and to social and political justice," suggested Representative Michael Barnes, an influential Democratic critic of the Administration. "But if he comes up here and gives a Red scare speech, it will further polarize the debate; it will raise tensions not only internationally but within Congress and make it even more difficult for us to act rationally on these questions."

The White House insists it has not underestimated the risks the President is taking by obviously tying his personal prestige to success Wednesday night. For the first two years of his Administration, political advisers like White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker 3d deliberately protected him from public disfavor over the draining Salvadoran war by keeping him from being too closely tied to it. But William P. Clark, the national security adviser, has encouraged the President to speak out on Central

America, once last month and again this week.

White House officials say that Mr. Baker and his entourage enthusiastically endorsed the idea of going before a special session, partly because they wished to mend fences with Mr. Clark after persistent reports of friction between him and the Baker group. But the main impetus has been the steady erosion of support for Administration policy in Congress, discouraged by the drawn-out military struggle in El Salvador and anxious about the dangers of covertly aiding Nicaraguans fighting the Sandinists. A move to cut off funds for the covert activity was put off by the House Intelligence Committee until after Mr. Reagan's speech. In the meantime, several committee members accepted a C.I.A. invitation to take a guided tour of the secret Nicaraguan front this weekend.

"We're getting nibbled to death on Capitol Hill," a White House official acknowledged. "The perception of the situation in Central America is bad," he went on. "There's a strong feeling in the White House that the speech the President made last month was not high visibility. It did not get much attention. We had the feeling that we were seeing the beginning of a long downward roll on Central America in Congress, in the media and among the public, and if we didn't step in and stop it now, if we didn't make our case, we'd lose in the long run."

Soviet Missile Threats

President Reagan found fresh support for his case in the disclosure last week that Brazil had stopped four Libyan planes from carrying munitions to Nicaragua under the guise of medical supplies. "The episode," he said, "when the aspirin they were supposed to be carrying turned out to be hand grenades and things, is just further evidence that there are outside forces, all of them principally aligned with or sympathetic to the Communist bloc, who are in there and intervening in the legitimate affairs of those countries."

Another serious worry lies in Soviet threats to put medium-range missiles into the Caribbean area in reprisal for scheduled American missile deployments in Western Europe later this year. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger reminds visitors that this shows the dangers of allowing neighbors like Nicaragua or El Salvador to fall under forces linked to Moscow.



White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d (left) and national security adviser William P. Clark at the White House last week.

As the White House sees it, the President's task is to combat the political fatigue that has already developed over the Salvadoran conflict and to rouse the nation to sustain an even greater effort because it will take from two to seven more years to bring the situation under control. Seen from Congress, the President seems more on the defensive, trying to hold the line against the urge for a political settlement of the Salvadoran war through negotiations with the guerrillas. That prospect may have been improved last week with the reported suicide of Salvador Cayetano Carpio, the senior commander of the guerrilla forces, who has reportedly opposed negotiations with the Salvadoran Government.

In Congress, sentiment for "unconditional discussions" between the Government and the rebel forces has been growing. Moderate Democrats like Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii and moderate Republicans like Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas have joined liberal Democrats in backing that approach. Republicans like Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Representative Jim Leach of Iowa have proposed that future military aid to El Salvador be conditioned on the Government's entry into talks with the rebels.

The real political risk for President Reagan, some Republicans contend, is that his deliberately dramatic decision — his first such special appearance since his successful appeal for his budget and tax policy after the attempt on his life in 1981 — may prove anticlimactic. Some warn that he may stir support in the short run but gradually wear out public patience by "going to the well too many times," as one Senator put it.

For all Mr. Reagan's flair for the dramatic, the White House discourages expectations of some radically new blueprint for Central America. Rather, the President has seemed disposed to make a forceful case that falling dominoes in Central America represent a danger that the nation cannot afford at its back door.

Vides's First Target Is Army Brass

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

GEN. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who was named Defense Minister of El Salvador last week, immediately indicated one basic change in attitude. The man he replaced, Gen. Guillermo García, "told me everything was ready" to win the war quickly, General Vides Casanova remarked to reporters. "But this war is going to be long, and we have to find where the army is failing and bring in adequate people," the new defense chief said.

It is sweeping changes in the military command and the way it operates that American officials are looking for from General Vides. As he moved from the National Guard to the Defense Ministry, military advisers were betting that General Vides was making up a long list of men to be replaced. These changes, buttressed with accelerated troop training, American officials assert, could enable the country to take the initiative in the three-year-old civil war and turn it around. But there are doubts.

As the final days of General García's tenure demonstrated, El Salvador's troops are badly in need of improvements in command structure, strategy and training. During Easter week, a company of soldiers from the American-trained Rámon Belloso battalion, were ambushed in the northern province of Morazan and more than 35 soldiers were killed. Last week, guerrillas attacked a patrol of soldiers in Zacatecoluca, in the east-central province of La Paz, and 69 soldiers and one officer surrendered along with more than 70 M-16 rifles.

It is this kind of performance that prompted American officials to decide that a housecleaning was overdue in the military command. The 14 provincial commanders now can run the war according to their own instincts, which often means fighting it during office hours and leaving the leftists to roam the country at will after dark. American military advisers have at-



U.S. adviser showing Salvadoran troops how to throw a grenade.

tributed this preference to a lack of planning and training, rather than to any dearth of arms or of ammunition that the Administration once talked about.

Senior American military officials were pointing out the same faults two years ago. A highly classified report that came to light last week and which its authors reportedly believe to be still valid, said that as long as these shortcomings persisted, the guerrilla forces could not be defeated.

Whether the appointment of General Vides, a soft-spoken, amiable man who has a reputation as an excellent administrator, will improve matters remains a big question mark. General Vides has not had much actual field experience in guerrilla warfare, but he is well read on the subject. Some Salvadoran soldiers, however, have deprecated this lack of experience by calling him "Señorita Casanova."

At the same time the command structure gets overhauled, the American advisers are accelerating their training of Salvadoran troops. Since 60 percent of the country's 22,400 troops are tied down guarding fixed installations, the new plan is to free a small, mobile battalion of around 300 men in each province to patrol. Already, two of the smaller battalions have been trained and another is almost ready. In addition, another full-size battalion of 1,200 men is ready to leave for training as soon as additional military aid is approved by Congress. The battalion officers are now being schooled in Panama. By the end of this year, El Salvador will have four full American-trained battalions, an airborne battalion, and up to seven smaller battalions.

Respected in the Ranks

For all of the training, however, the war is directed from the top. Just how successfully the new command structure works will depend to a large extent on the influence of General Vides both militarily and politically.



Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova

Carefully Timed Terrorist Attack Wrecks American Embassy

Counting the Casualties In Beirut And Beyond

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

BEIRUT, Lebanon — It is rare in Lebanon that a single act of violence touches the deepest emotions of this hard-bitten nation. The bombing of the American embassy in Beirut last Monday was such an occasion. The explosion at the United States diplomatic mission first shocked, then appalled and finally frightened the residents of the Lebanese capital. It was an emotional bullseye that has set off political tremors that are likely to be felt in Lebanon and the Middle East for months.

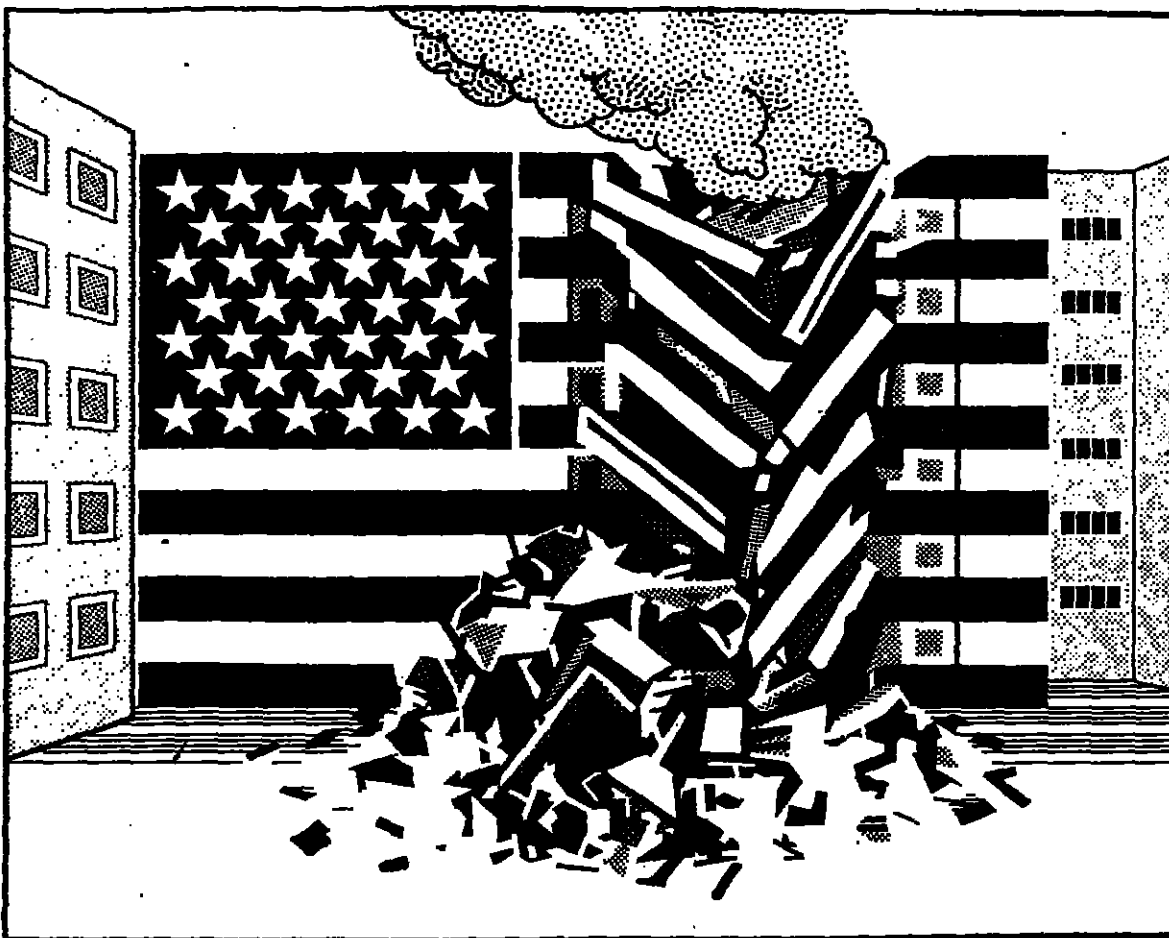
The first group to claim credit for the bombing was a little-known pro-Iranian faction that had previously boasted of responsibility for a grenade attack against a United States Marine patrol. The explosion, apparently of a car bomb, claimed more than 60 lives, including 17 Americans. It appeared well planned, precisely timed and targeted to deal the greatest possible psychological blow to the Lebanese, the Americans and the other members of the multinational peacekeeping force.

The impact on the Lebanese was apparent an hour after the blast, when hundreds of sad-faced Beirutis gathered behind police barricades and silently watched the embassy burn. Since the end of summer, the United States has become the guarantor of Lebanese security and the moving force behind its efforts to rebuild after eight years of anarchy. People were just starting to relax in Beirut, daring to believe that the presence of American troops meant the war was finally over. Hamra Street was crowded with shoppers again and art exhibitions and plays were starting to come back.

The embassy blast has poisoned that atmosphere and prompted everyone to reassess their plans. If the American embassy is not safe, people are saying, then nothing is. It has brought to the surface the darkest fear of the Lebanese that the era of violence is not over and that it may never be over.

"Sometimes I feel we are doomed," said George Zeiny, a well-known Beirut promoter of the arts, expressing a popular sentiment. "There is a limit to crime. This was utterly evil. It left me mute."

The new atmosphere was immediately palpable. The French and Italian embassies rolled barrels or large bricks around their perimeters to prevent any cars, and potential car bombs, from parking alongside. Guards from the Saudi embassy took a more forthright approach. They drilled 10 neat holes in the street that runs behind their mission, borrowed some cement from a nearby construction site and set steel pegs into the road, making passage of any vehicles impossible. The French, Americans, Italian and British have all detached men from their mul-



Scott MacNeill

tinational peacekeeping units to guard their own embassies.

All of these precautions reflect the fact that the residents of Beirut are acutely aware that they are living on an island inside Lebanon — the only place where the Lebanese Government of Amin Gemayel is more or less in control. Outside of Beirut, various Maronite, Druse, pro-Iranian, Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian militias and armies are still flourishing. Not only do these forces continue to fight with one another, but they have a good deal of freedom to organize violence outside the grasp of the Government and then export it to Beirut.

U.S. Was the Target

But while Lebanon may have been the most immediate victim of the blast, there is no question the United States and American policy were the targets. The attack on the embassy came at a time when American influence in the region, which reached its zenith with the signing of the Camp David accords in 1979, appears to be on the wane. The Hussein-Arafat dialogue, upon which the fate of the Reagan plan appeared to rest, collapsed only a few days before the explosion and with it any immediate prospect for exclusively American-sponsored peace talks. The Israel-Lebanon negotiations for a withdrawal of foreign forces are, according to both sides, completely deadlocked. A Western diplomat says American special envoy Philip C. Habib has lost the respect of the Israelis and is

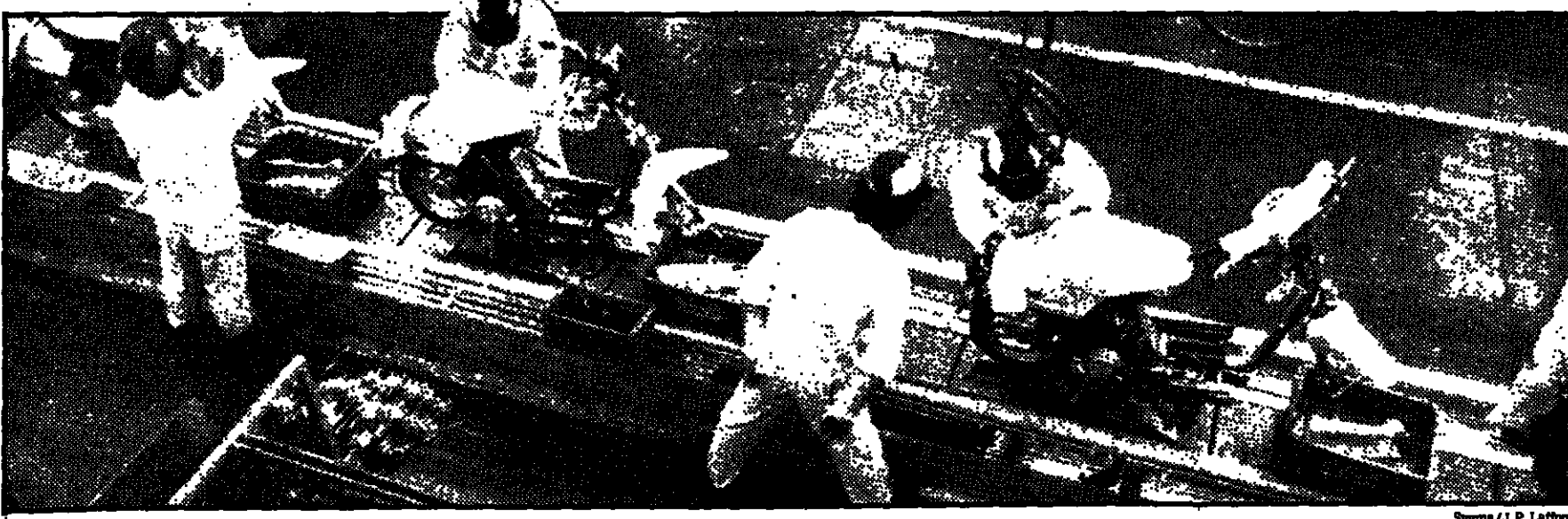
having no substantial impact on the negotiations any more.

So, when in the midst of this stagnating American role the United States embassy in Beirut was ripped apart, it appeared as if someone in the area had been trying to deal Washington a knockout blow. President Reagan was quick to reassure the Lebanese that the American commitment to the reconstruction of their country and the withdrawal of foreign forces remains unchanged — and, to be sure, the Lebanese were very relieved by his remarks. But they also heard Senator Barry Goldwater's statement calling on Mr. Reagan to get the Marines back home. There is now mounting concern among senior members of the Lebanese negotiating team that the Americans, while maintaining their basic commitments in Lebanon, will gradually have their influence and flexibility eroded by domestic pressures.

President Reagan's decision to dispatch Secretary of State George P. Schultz to the area was clearly a move designed both diplomatically and symbolically to underscore his desire not to allow the situation in the region to drift out of America's influence. Mr. Schultz's long awaited visit will perhaps breathe life back into American policy in the Middle East. Last week, however, the symbol of the United States in the area seemed captured by an American diplomat, his head wrapped in white bandages, picking his way through the wreckage of what was once his country's embassy.

Many Disputes Will Converge at Next Month's Economic Summit

Protectionism Rising, So World Trade Isn't

Sygma / J. P. Latham
Honda motorcycles on a Japanese assembly line.

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

WASHINGTON — If the frequency of high-level meetings were an indication of economic health, the world would appear to be on the verge of one of its most buoyant periods of growth.

On Tuesday, trade ministers representing the United States, the European Community, Japan and Canada will gather in Brussels. Thursday and Friday, finance ministers from the same countries will meet in Washington. Next week in Paris the trade and finance ministers will hold one of their rare joint meetings. All these meetings, however, point not to a period of optimism but to one of uncertainty over growth, trade, and international debt. Specifically, the rush of activity is preliminary to the Memorial Day weekend when President Reagan will be host in Williamsburg, Va. to the leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan and the European Common Market Commission.

Overshadowing most issues is the dismal performance of world trade. For the second year running, trade among industrial nations declined in 1982, off 5.3 percent from 1981, according to the International Monetary Fund. This sharp downturn was the major factor behind the rise in joblessness in industrial countries to some 35 million workers. The advanced countries exported less to each other and less to developing countries, which are struggling not only with their own even higher unemployment but with about \$600 billion of debt.

In the United States high unemployment (10.3 percent, not counting the military as part of the labor force) was causing the biggest surge in protectionist sentiment since the Smoot-Hawley tariffs in 1930. Other countries were worried that if the United States raised barriers, they would face awesome obstacles to earning their way.

In turn, American exporters, who in recent years accounted for four out of five of the new jobs in manufacturing and who sold crops planted on one out of three acres of farmland, feared that a surge in protectionism here would trigger foreign retaliation, further hitting at exports — and the jobs they help create.

Trade pressures of another sort were also converging upon the coming meetings. These relate to East-West trade where some of the same tensions that disrupted last year's summit conference at Versailles still poison the air. President Reagan's sanctions against Western Europe's participation in the Soviet's natural gas pipeline were finally lifted last fall, but only after the North Atlantic allies agreed to a series of studies aimed at greater policy coordination. The studies are not going smoothly, American and European sources said last week.

West Germans Balk

During his visit to Washington 10 days ago, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl told President Reagan that his Government has limits in restricting trade with the Soviets. Just before the visit, the Administration came out with new legislative proposals stiffening its own East-West trade controls and authorizing import bans on overseas companies that disregard the controls.

But Soviet-West European business talks continue. France's Technip Company has just received a \$1.1 billion contract to scrub poisonous hydrogen sulfide from natural gas in the Astrakhan energy project of southern Russia. The Russians have also been discussing a coal gasification project with the West Germans. And despite all its strictures, the Administration didn't mind increasing business with Moscow either. The White House announced it was lifting a ban on negotiations for a long-term grain agreement after signs of lessened Soviet interest in buying grain this year.

The United States Trade Representative, Bill Brock, said last week he did not expect the East-West issues to disrupt the Williamsburg summit if only because "there are better issues, such as world economic recovery, on the agenda."

Washington continues to support open trade policies but with a severe recession raising sensitivity to import penetration, it has found itself making protectionist compromises. A little later this month, for example, customs agents will start collecting 10-fold higher duties on heavy-weight motorcycles from Japan.

"It's tougher to run a liberal trade policy at a time of

recession when the political pressures for protection are so much greater," said Professor Isaiah Frank of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He added: "The overall record of this Administration is not bad, considering the conditions. Sometimes you have to be willing to lose a battle to win a campaign."

At the moment, the campaign is aimed at the so-called Domestic Content bill, which cleared the House in the final days of the 97th Congress and would have the effect of keeping most foreign cars out of the United States. So, while Mr. Brock inveighs against protectionism as "self-destructive," he warns that "you ignore political reality at your peril — the whole process of government is politics." In other words, trade policy, like budget and defense policy, means compromise.

To build its political capital for the coming contest over automobiles, the Administration took a backward step on motorcycles. Harley-Davidson was the last of what had once been as many as 145 American motorcycle manufacturers. To be blamed for the death of a well-known company in middle America (Milwaukee) — and an industry to boot — was too high a political price for free trade purity. The President's trade advisers were unanimous in recommending that he help the company.

Along with decreasing domestic content for automobiles, protectionist bills in the hopper would mandate more "Buy American" provisions for other industries such as steel, revise the trade remedy laws to make the tests much easier for those seeking protection, and stiffen the penalties against imports that are dumped or sold at unfairly low prices in the United States.

"If you believe in free trade, you have to agree that it will be a good session if nothing passes in the 98th Congress," Representative Bill Frenzel, Republican of Minnesota, commented recently.

House Majority Whip Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said that both parties are moving away from support of free trade. Administration trade officials are hoping that protectionism will be dissipated by economic recovery. But Mr. Foley warns, "The trade issues are maturing. They will not go away with simply 1 or 2 points of economic improvement."

Brazil's Dilemma

Calming the Economy Also Stirs It Up

By WARREN HOGE

SAO PAULO, Brazil — The word came in a good news, bad news format, but to the people of Brazil it was no joke. Rather, it dramatized the dilemma facing Latin American nations that are looking for ways out of debt.

Figures for March showed a foreign trade surplus of \$514 million, proof that a recent devaluation of the cruzeiro had spurred exports as planners had hoped. The statistics also revealed, however, that inflation had soared by 10.1 percent, showing the currency action had also spurred the cost of living as planners had feared.

In its accord this year with the International Monetary Fund, Brazil said it would produce a \$8 billion trade surplus and reduce inflation to 70 percent, later renegotiated to 80 percent. While the March figures provided the first encouragement that the precarious trade objective might be reached, they just about buried any chances of reaching the cost of living goal.

Brazilian leaders see increased exports as the only way to get the dollars they need, and they rely heavily on weapons sales. The Air Force announced last week that it had sold 12 fighter-trainers to Argentina for \$80 million, and Army officials have predicted total arms exports of \$2 billion this year. But agricultural products are also sold abroad and, starkly put, this means sending food out of the country while more and more people in it go hungry.

Riots over unemployment in the streets of Brazil's largest city, São Paulo, and window-breaking sprees elsewhere by a normally tractable population showed what the consequences might be. The message is not comforting: Stabilizing the economy could destabilize the society.

Far from being simply a Brazilian problem, this concern was a major talking point at the gathering of developing nations known as the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires earlier this month. Four economists sent here recently by the Morgan Guaranty Trust, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan and Citibank reportedly asked Government officials if Brazil was able to adhere to the I.M.F. program in view of the social unrest. The delegation reportedly feared the country might declare a debt payment moratorium, a move the bankers would consider catastrophic.

César Conconi, an economist with the Interunion Department of Statistics and Socio-Economic Studies, said he thought the urban outbreaks were not over. "I just don't think this society can absorb any more layoffs," he said. São Paulo recorded 58,500 dismissals during the first three months of this year, more than in all of 1982.

However, the level of Brazilian unemployment remains subject to dispute. Mr. Conconi's agency puts it at 18 percent or more while other economists say it is as low as 7.5 percent. "This is the first time in this century that unemployment has reached these levels," said João Sayad, the treasurer of the State of São Paulo.

Blaming the I.M.F.

In recent years, Brazilian leaders had resisted going to the I.M.F. for help because they said the kind of economic retrenchment the agency demanded carried social costs the society couldn't bear. For this reason, they argued, recession could not be considered an economic strategy for Brazil. Yet the country is now in the third year of economic stagnation, and even President João Baptista Figueiredo, in a recent address, abandoned euphemisms and referred directly to a "recession."

From all indications, things are going to get worse. The program under which Brazil obtained some \$6 billion in I.M.F. assistance envisioned negative growth in 1983. Carlos Geraldo Langoni, president of the Central Bank, has said the I.M.F. has become more flexible and understanding of developing nations' needs, but Mr. Conconi was adamant in opposing this view. "It's absolutely absurd to say the I.M.F. has changed," he said.

Mr. Sayad, an economist who holds a doctorate from Yale University, said that the I.M.F. accord was having "drastic" effects on Brazil. Asked if it was possible to gauge the effect of the I.M.F. action on the average Brazilian, he said: "Yes; he'll lose his job."

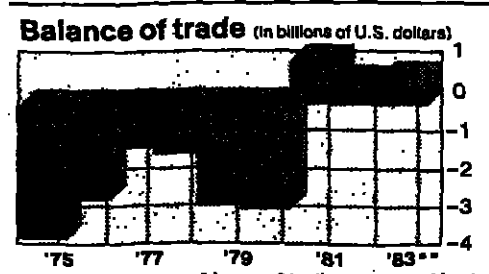
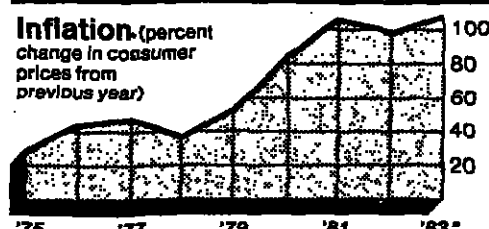
Job security even for long-time workers is rare. The minimum wage is \$5.71 a month, and the business sector's answer to Government-ordered semi-annual cost of living adjustments has been to "rotate" workers out at the moment they are eligible for such a boost.

The looting incidents that occurred in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro have been commonplace in the drought-ridden northeast but are new to the industrialized center-south of the country. The military, which is to end its rule soon, has kept a tight lid on expressions of social dissent since taking power in 1964. But with new opposition party governors in 10 Brazilian state houses, this situation could change. "They have to show they're different, they can't repress in the same way," said Florestan Fernandes, a well-known leftist sociologist.

Government leaders are alleging manipulation of the recent urban riots by left-wing and right-wing agitators and suggesting that talking to the streets is not in the Brazilian tradition. Mr. Fernandes protested this interpretation, saying, "It's important to remember that we used to have large demonstrations. We were an unmanipulated people until the military controlled, silenced and suppressed these forces."

In one of the last political outpourings in Brazil, half a million people thronged the streets of São Paulo in March 1984 protesting governmental chaos. The armed forces took their suggestion and seized power two weeks later.

Brazil's economy under stress



Sources: Central Bank of Brazil; International Monetary Fund
*January **estimate through March

BROADWAY 80

WARNING—The Ministry of Health determines that smoking is harmful to health

I'm glad I changed.

The Nation

Glenn, Hollings Make It Official: They're Running

After a countdown that lasted for months, John Glenn, who parlayed an orbit around the Earth two decades ago into a seat in the United States Senate, launched his Presidential campaign last week.

Appearing in a packed high school auditorium in New Concord, Ohio, Mr. Glenn paid homage to "the simple values" and went after the Reagan Administration's domestic and foreign policies. His speech, often awkwardly delivered, was notably short on proposals for righting the wrongs he condemned, but his hometown audience loved it. And indeed, a fair number of Democrats elsewhere have apparently concluded that Mr. Glenn, still a certifiable hero to many Americans, has the Right Stuff. Of the party's prospects, he is thought to have the best chance of overtaking former Vice President Walter F. Mondale by next summer's nominating convention (which will be staged in San Francisco, the party announced last week).

The sixth, and probably the last, Democrat also declared last week.

South Carolina Senator Ernest F. Hollings portrayed himself as best equipped by disposition and experience to make Washington's books balance and maintained that he had plenty of time to catch up in the polls. If any other citizens are overtaken by a yen for the Oval Office, a Supreme Court decision last week would make running a bit less difficult. The High Court ruled, 5 to 4, that the states can't impose substantially stricter rules on independent candidates seeking a ballot line than on major party candidates.

New Data on Jobless Voters

Members of Congress may have a leg up on Election Day if they've supported Federal aid for the jobless — or so Census Bureau data released last weekend seem to suggest.

Among other things, the study found that a much higher proportion of the unemployed — often regarded as less educated and thus less likely to bother with a ballot — said they had voted in 1982 than in 1978, the previous midterm contest. Altogether, said the bureau, which conducted interviews with 50,000 Americans not

long after the November election, the percentage of jobless who voted rose to 34.1 percent from 27.4 percent.

Analysts speculated that last year's turnout reflected efforts by organized labor to whip up anti-Reagan Administration sentiment as well as the sharply higher jobless rate (5.8 percent in November 1978 compared with 10.4 percent four years later). Edward R. Tufte, a professor of political science and statistics at Yale, speculated that the broader reach of pink slips in the most recent recession had resulted in "a much more sophisticated group of unemployed, more used to voting."

The bureau also reported that greater numbers of blacks, government workers, older women and residents of the Middle Western and North Central states also claimed to have voted. Here again, Americans might have been voting their wallets and pocketbooks. In the case of government employees, William Greener, director of communications for the Republican National Committee, said the turnout — presumably not in support of Republican candidates — might have reflected fears that Republicans wanted to "reduce the scope of the bureaucracy."

Teamsters Union Fills the Throne

That the executive committee of the teamsters last week took one of its own — Jackie Presser, an international vice-president from Ohio who is often described as colorful — to serve out the term of resigning president Roy Williams was no surprise. That is teamster democracy. What was notable was the swiftness of its exercise. And that is testimony to Mr. Presser's political skills.

Mr. Williams had agreed to step

down in a plea bargain that assured his freedom while appealing a Federal fraud and conspiracy conviction. There had been speculation that Ray Schoessling, secretary-treasurer of the country's largest union and considered another strong candidate for the succession, would serve as acting president for 15 days. (The union's constitution permits such an interregnum.) Mr. Presser, who said last week that he was not aware of mob power in the union, has often been investigated by law enforcement officers but says he has never been indicted. Active in Cleveland charities, he campaigned for President Reagan in 1980 and was senior labor advisor to his transition team.

Philadelphians Warm Up to Vote

After a round of televised debates last week, it appeared that Philadelphia's mayoral race could turn out to be as hotly contested as Chicago's — but perhaps less racially divisive.

The Democratic contenders are Frank L. Rizzo, whose scepter was a night stick in his eight years as mayor in the 1970's, and W. Wilson Goode, a black who until recently was the city's managing director. So far, neither has resorted to racial code words, relying instead on plenty of other rhetorical brickbats. In their debate, Mr. Goode referred repeatedly to his opponent's record of "corruption, favoritism and power." Mr. Rizzo, a police commissioner before he moved on to the City Hall seat, said that restoring "security" would be one of his highest priorities. "I'm tough because I care," he noted at one point. It's widely assumed that Mr. Rizzo, who trails Mr. Goode in most polls, is likely to get tougher before the May 17 primary.



Jackie Presser

Republicans will have a choice of three, yes three, candidates in the party's first contested primary since 1955. The party hasn't elected a Mayor since 1947 and a mere 200,000 Philadelphians are registered Republicans (compared with nearly 900,000 card-carrying Democrats). Though their debate was marked by studied courtesy, anger may have helped propel two of the candidates — former Congressman Charles F. Dougherty and Thomas J. Gola, an ex-City Controller — into the race. They were said to be outraged that an interloper who hadn't paid his partisan dues, John J. Egan Jr., a former Democrat, was the choice of the city's Republican organization.

Will Iron Bars Plug the Leaks?

Precisely which of Washington's veritable torrent of leaks led to the Administration's preoccupation with spilled secrets is still a secret. But

last week yet another proposal for keeping the lid on became public.

An ad hoc committee of Government officials recommended legislation subjecting any present or former Federal employee who improperly talks about classified information to criminal penalties — up to three years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000. In an internal report (an unclassified document that was made available to the press), the panel asserted that the "unauthorized disclosure of classified information has become an increasingly common occurrence" and that a tough Federal statute was needed to "close the gaps in the present law."

The chairman of the committee, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Richard K. Willard, said whether the Administration would make a "major effort" to secure Congressional approval was unclear. Some critics said it was just as well. "It would be like Prohibition," said Mark H. Lynch, a staff attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union. "Those proposals try to stop something that people do all the time."

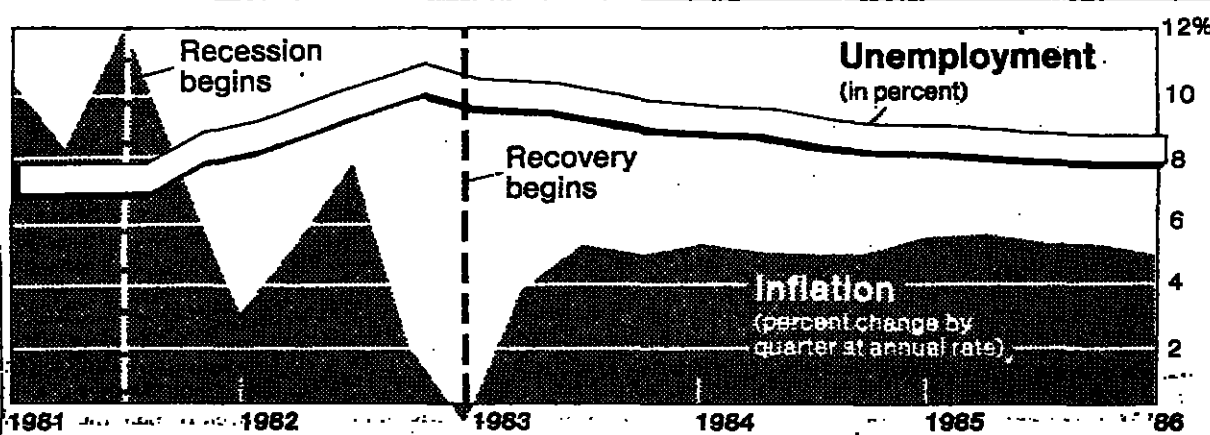
The committee's earlier recommendations resulted in a broad Presidential directive, issued March 11, that, among other things, authorized greater use of polygraphs and "prepublication reviews" of manuscripts by present or former Government officials who have had access to certain highly classified information. The directive was roundly criticized last week in House hearings. Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat who heads the civil service subcommittee, said the directive "seems to substitute intimidation for investigation in dealing with national security information."

Caroline Rand Herron and Michael Wright

The Economy's Problems Are Far From Over

From recession through recovery

(quarterly figures from 1983 through 1986 are projections)



Source: Data Resources Inc.

Whither the Smoke in Old Smokestack Industries?

By JONATHAN FUERBRINGER

WASHINGTON — Economic and political forecasters concentrating on the outlook for the emerging recovery found good signs again last week.

The stock market gained nearly 25 points, closing the week at another record high. Short-term interest rates inched down, with the slowing of the money supply opening the way to lower levels. The gross national product for the first three months of the year rose at an annual rate of 3.1 percent, an increase slightly lower than hoped for but still the strongest since 1981. At the same time, the Consumer Price Index rose only one-tenth of 1 percent in March. That means prices overall are slightly lower than they were in October.

For the 11.4 million Americans now out of work — and for those yearning for the White House in 1984 — the pace of the recovery and inflation following the longest recession since World War II is crucial. But despite the emerging recovery, the economy's problems are not over. In fact, they may be just beginning.

The issue is not how long this recovery will last and whether the rate of inflation, now at the lowest level since the early 1970's, will remain low for the near future. It is how the nation's economy, especially its old manufacturing base, can best adjust to mounting foreign competition and how to train the millions of the nation's workers who would be displaced in the transition for new jobs.

"It's very comforting for people to assume, as we seem to be coming out of a recession, that means back to business as usual," said Robert B. Reich of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. "It's not back to business as usual," he added. "The world economy is changing rapidly and unless we change the long-term problems of unemployment and inflation will be worse."

Central to the outlook for the 1980's is the fact that a low-inflation recovery cannot put enough people to work to return the country to the levels of unemployment associated with prosperity in the past. The Reagan Administration's relatively optimistic outlook for the next five years leaves joblessness at 6 percent at the end of 1983.

Some businessmen as well as economists argue that the nation's basic industries, like steel and chemicals, will have to move out of basic products which are now being manufactured abroad for less and into more specialized items. David M. Roderick, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, came to Washington last week to sell one of his company's ideas on making the adjustment. U.S. Steel, which has led the industry's opposition to subsidized foreign imports, is considering importing semi-finished steel to be finished at its Fairless Hills, Pa., plant. "I was ambivalent for a long time," says economist

Otto Eckstein of Data Resources Inc. "but I have persuaded myself, although I can not prove it yet, that you can not run a great economy with a weak industrial base."

The debate over what is being called industrial policy is not so much over whether something has to be done, therefore. Some economists, like Rudolph G. Penner of the American Enterprise Institute, argue that "two-thirds of the problems" are a result of the recession and a recovery will turn what looks like a crisis to a modest difficulty. But still, he acknowledges, that "we have to do things in the design of our macroeconomic and tax policies, we have to be concerned about the structural impact." The debate is over how much should be done and how much Government should be involved.

The response from the Reagan Administration to what it considers "structural unemployment" is to intervene as little as possible. Its main proposals have been aimed at young workers and displaced older workers. And in the name of giving industries time to adjust to foreign competition, the Administration has taken some protective actions, such as winning voluntary quotas on Japanese auto imports and imposing higher tariffs on some imported motorcycles.

New York banker Felix Rohatyn and others have called for far more extensive Federal efforts. A National Development Bank or some variation could choose which industries or products to prop up with tax incentives or capital. Tax incentives might get industries such as steel to shut down production in areas that are not competitive. Protections, such as quotas could be tied to detailed plans from management and labor to restructure an industry. Programs could be established for retraining workers and incentives could be offered to private industry for retraining. Antitrust laws could be changed to allow companies to pool their resources for important research and development efforts.

Proponents of Federal intervention cite the once near-bankrupt Chrysler Corporation as an example of industrial policy that worked, albeit on a limited scale. Chrysler last week reported a profit of \$172.1 million for the first quarter of this year, a turnaround in the company's fortunes produced by guaranteed Federal loans, mandated labor concessions, a far-reaching redesign and restructuring of the company and continued costcutting.

George C. Eads, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Carter Administration and now a professor at the University of Maryland, also argues that something has to be done. But he is worried about the potential for backfiring of Government intervention. A policy to slow down the adjustment, using trade restrictions and measures to keep plants open, he says, might work if the pressures on industries are temporary.

Perils of the British Model

But if they are not, and Mr. Eads doesn't think they are, "leaning against the wind of change," he said, could do to the American economy what failure to adjust did to the British. On the other hand, he says, a policy of "picking winners" and speeding up the transition through using Government allocation of capital could also backfire if the choices are wrong.

Economist Lester Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has another concern. He argues that recovery in the next several years will not be strong enough to encourage Government or business to make the investments needed for structural change. "If you are not operating the economy at full employment you can't address the structural problems," he said. And without a much stronger rebound, he added, "you are going to have an unemployment problem for a long time to come and a generation of workers who will not get important on-the-job training. People will lose the ability to be retrained."

Now the Coast Guard May Charge for Rescues

With User Fees Proliferating, They Ask Who's Using Whom

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

WASHINGTON — Each year the United States Coast Guard spends millions of dollars in steaming to the aid of boating enthusiasts who have run out of gas or who mis-navigated themselves onto sand bars or shoals. The financial strains of these missions have long been ignored because the Coast Guard in many cases is actually saving lives.

Now, however, the Reagan Administration proposed to stop making the nonboating taxpayer pick up the tab. In parallel developments last week, a Presidential panel recommended recovering \$19.7 million from recreational boaters by imposing fees for search and rescue operations that don't involve risk to life. The Administration sent Congress a bill that would remove a legal prohibition against charging for certain marine services.

"I am a great fan of the user fee," says Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole. "It's fair and it's equitable."

User fees, of course, are not new even though Mr. Reagan has given the term new prominence by insisting that the Federal tax on gasoline, raised to 9 cents on April 1, be called by this more-or-less rightful name. Buying a stamp for a letter is paying a user fee. So is plunking down \$42 for a new passport or forking over the \$2.30 it costs to graze an animal on Federal lands.

But the Reagan Administration, mainly for philosophical reasons but also to raise revenue, has been seeking to sharply increase the role of user fees. Moreover, state and local governments have also grown increasingly attracted to them, partly because of the need to make up for cuts in Federal aid.

A user fee can be defined simply as any payment that is clearly related to a specific product or, more often, a specific service that is obtained in return. This is in con-

trast to a tax, which is payment for government services in general.

According to John F. Due, an economist at the University of Illinois, user fees are most appropriate when four conditions are met: there is substantial waste if the service is free; the service mainly benefits individuals instead of society at large; the cost burden would not conflict with notions of basic fairness such as might occur if fees were so high that the poor would be excluded from, say, national parks; the cost of collecting the fee is low.

All Fees Are Not Alike

Economists, who generally have high regard for the efficient use of resources, tend to favor user fees as do other analysts who merely believe that those who receive benefits should pay for them. Political liberals and others who put a higher value on equality than on efficiency are inclined to oppose user fees because they bear little, if any, relation to ability to pay.

For example, Alan J. Karcher, speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, describes user fees as "the rallying cry of the rich and privileged."

Specialists warn, however, that there are several reasons why each user fee should be examined on its own. One problem is that the beneficiaries are not always easy to identify. Does not the consumer benefit as much as producers from government food inspection?

"The problem with fee charging is that you first have to identify direct beneficiaries," commented Daniel M. Holland, a professor of finance at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management who has studied user fees. Then, he added, "you must know the costs" of providing the service, often a very difficult calculation.

User fees are also designed to raise money for things not directly related to the service provided. One example is assigning 20 percent of the gasoline tax increase to mass transit.

Nor are all user fees "regressive," at least in any meaningful sense. Should society worry about the relative abilities of shipping companies to pay ice-breaking fees or the equity of charging yacht owners for regatta permits? The Government would be authorized to collect both these fees under the Administration's new bill.

Or is it unfair to the poor to collect from all airline passengers a fee earmarked, among other things, for airport construction? (Starting in September, the Federal tax on airline tickets was raised to 8 percent from 5 percent and a \$3 international departure tax was levied. At the same time, the tax on aviation fuel was increased.)

The main argument for user fees is not that they generate large amounts of revenue, though in some cases, such as gasoline taxes and state university tuitions, they do. In fact, user fees are often designed more to cut costs than to raise revenue, such as when the Government decides to charge a nominal sum for publications it has been giving away.

Rather, user fees represent an effort, grounded in economic and political principles, to more closely align the cost of providing service with the value to beneficiaries. One effect of applying a sharper pencil to calculations of cost is that questions are sometimes raised about whether the Government should be providing the service at all. The Presidential panel, headed by J. Peter Grace, chairman of W. R. Grace & Company, proposes that the Coast Guard experiment to see whether it would be feasible to rely on commercial towing companies to rescue stranded boaters.

Fees often seem to be either too high or too low. In 1916, the entry fee for Yellowstone National Park was \$10 per vehicle, an amount now equivalent to \$85. Today's fee is \$2 and the park is often so overcrowded that even the bears can't enjoy it.



A Coast Guard patrol assisting a cabin cruiser stranded on a reef on Long Island Sound.

Corporate Push for Space Lasers

By STEVEN J. MARCUS

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S recent call for a defensive shield in space has been roundly criticized, even ridiculed, as a high-level but fanciful wish for a technological coup that would end the nuclear arms race. Yet serious research efforts on exotic non-nuclear methods of defense, such as lasers, have been proceeding steadily, if slowly, for years.

Although there is no certainty yet about specific technologies, the aerospace industry is poised to move ahead if Congress ever follows the President's advice. Some of the biggest names in the industry — Lockheed, TRW and Rockwell International — have already won laser defense contracts.

Any space defense against a missile attack would almost certainly be built around a laser. A highly focused beam of light that could engage its targets at the speed of light, a laser could proceed from one target to another seemingly instantaneously. Particle-beam weapons are the other possibility. These direct highly accelerated and concentrated streams of charged particles, such as electrons, but they have received less research attention because they are slower, less easily concentrated, and are subject to disruption by the earth's magnetic field.

"The President didn't specify the technology," said Edward Teller, an atomic scientist who played a leading role in the development of the atom and the hydrogen bombs. "He was talking about a whole new direction: defense rather than retaliation."

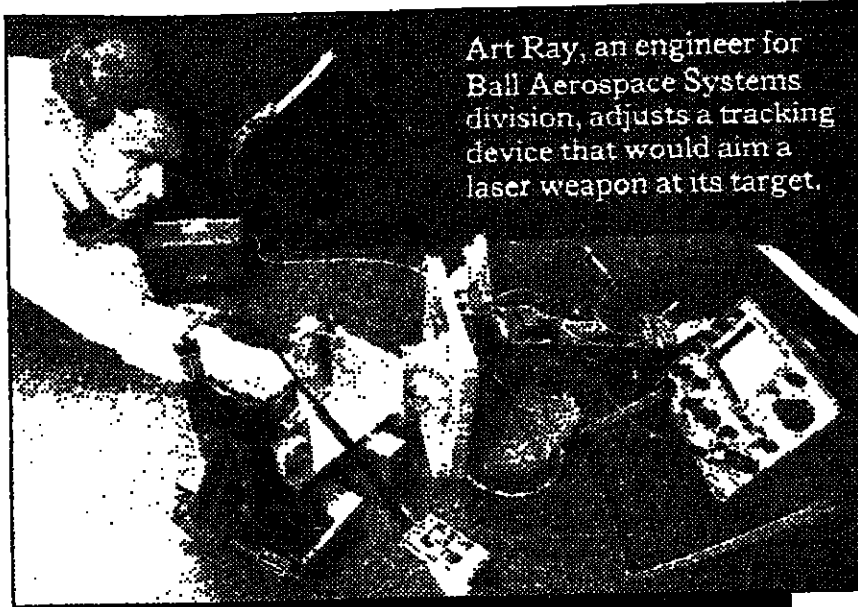
A defensive laser weapon in space would destroy attacking missiles in the first few minutes after they were launched. Once it detected their heat trails, identified their purpose and tracked them, it would orient its focusing mirror and aim an intense energy that would melt, burn, or deflect them. But the action would have to be very fast. Each laser weapon would need to engage several hundred missiles in a full-scale attack and it could devote only a few seconds to each, meaning that military personnel would have to delegate decision-making to the weapon's computer.

Despite the doubts of many notable scientists who are not participating in the work, the researchers say that a limited, start-up laser system could be deployed before the end of the century. Such a first-generation system might cost as much as \$100 billion, according to a Pentagon estimate.

Most of the research activity in laser weaponry is both classified and proprietary. Companies that potentially will be leading contractors barely acknowledge their interest, much less their capital investments and lobbying efforts in the laser area.

But the Department of Defense already has spent about \$2 billion explicitly on devising laser weapons. About a third has been directed to space-based laser weapon spending. Much of that fraction has been devoted to three projects — "the triad" — administered by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Two of the three projects have been led by the Lockheed Corporation, of Sunnyvale, Calif. These are known as "Talon Gold," an experiment in high-precision tracking and pointing, and



Art Ray, an engineer for Ball Aerospace Systems division, adjusts a tracking device that would aim a laser weapon at its target.

Government Spending on Lasers

Where the Government has allocated funds for laser development, in millions of dollars for fiscal years

| | TOTAL BEFORE 1980 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Army | \$171.0 | \$20.3 | \$18.8 | \$22.9 | \$64.4 |
| Navy | 283.8 | 35.3 | 38.3 | 60.9 | 69.2 |
| Air Force | 550.3 | 91.2 | 70.6 | 108.7 | 150.0 |
| D.A.R.P.A.* | 262.2 | 48.8 | 64.0 | 108.1 | 115.7 |
| Test Ranges | 20.1 | 8.2 | 14.5 | 40.2 | 34.0 |
| Total | 1,287.4 | 203.8 | 206.2 | 340.8 | 433.3 |

* Defense Advanced Research Project Agency

Source: Defense Department

"Lode," an attempt to build a large mirror for focusing the light produced by chemical lasers. The third project, "Alpha," involves research into chemical lasers and is being led by TRW Inc. at Redondo Beach, Calif.

A list of companies involved in laser-related research and development would read like an aerospace industry roll call. But several stand out by virtue of previous laser-related work performed for the Defense Department. In terms of funds already received, the "top four" contractors, said Pentagon spokesman Jack Powers, are TRW, Rockwell International, Hughes Aircraft and Lockheed.

Fred Kittler, an analyst with the First Albany Corporation, notes that Lockheed, TRW, Perkin-Elmer and the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory are known in the trade as the "gang of four" because of aggressive lobbying efforts, several years ago, that helped inspire Congressional supporters of ballistic-missile defense.

Other contractors include Avco, United Technologies, Westinghouse, Itel, Corning, Eastman Kodak, Boeing, Northrop, Ford Aerospace and Martin Marietta.

A related set of players in laser research, with space weapons as the most likely application, are laboratories — national laboratories such as Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore and university facilities such as the High-Energy Physics Laboratory at

Stanford and the Draper Laboratory, which is informally associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Some receive their funding from non-Pentagon sources, such as the Department of Energy, or from defense budgets other than those explicitly devoted to laser weapons. Also, some can independently contract out work to private companies.

The Defense Department has requested \$526 million — a 22 percent rise — for laser research in the fiscal year 1984, and it now expects to request \$591.5 million for the following year. But the executive committee named by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger on April 1 to study the President's call for an enlarged commitment could recommend a major revision of these figures.

The secretive nature of the work has led some prominent researchers, such as physicist Lowell Wood, head of the special studies group at Lawrence Livermore, to decry the "muzzling effect of overclassification." They say that open discussion of their ideas would aid public involvement and benefit the research, but they must remain silent. However, potential subcontractors, makers of specific devices or subsystems, as well as consultants are at least willing to disclose, albeit in general terms only, what they do for lasers.

For example, the Ball Corporation's aerospace systems division in Boul-

der, Colo., makes electro-optical devices that could guide and control space-based lasers. And it produces electromechanical positioning devices that would control the optical controllers. It has designed mirrors for laser application and it makes a military television system that could be used to relay damage-assessment data back to the laser weapon. At W. J. Schafer Associates of McLean, Va., the products are mostly analyses running the gamut of laser options.

Despite all the efforts, many informed scientists and engineers — such as Richard Garwin, a research fellow at the I.B.M. Research Center, Wolfgang Panofsky, director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and Kosta Tsipis, director of the Program in Science and Technology for International Security at M.I.T. — say they are convinced that a laser weapon would not only be very expensive and politically destabilizing, but that it simply would not work. It is vulnerable, easily countered and of limited effectiveness.

For example, the Russians could build rockets with reflective materials or launch them with a spin so that the laser would have to burn a ring, instead of a hole, in its surface, a feat that would require up to 10 times more energy. They could build mirrors in their rocket fields to "blind" the laser, or force it to deplete itself on decoys. Even Dr. Teller, one of the science community's foremost advocates of ballistic-missile defense, acknowledges the problem.

"I'm convinced," Dr. Teller said in an interview, "that to put up a system of laser-equipped satellites to destroy incoming Soviet missiles would take much more money than the Soviets need spend to counter it."

But a more basic objection is what many scientists see as the system's impossible need for perfection. Anything less, they insist, would invite a pre-emptive strike, or surprise attack, by the Soviet Union.

"It's an all-or-nothing proposition," Dr. Panofsky said. The Russians could launch some 10,000 nuclear warheads and even if only a few pierced the shield, it would mean disaster. And each "kill" could only be scored

The Economy

through unprecedented accuracy from thousands of miles away. As Dr. Tsipis points out, a laser must hit its target in order to destroy it, unlike conventional and nuclear weapons that merely have to explode nearby. But some researchers see value not only in less-than-perfect performance, but even in minimal laser-defense systems. Charles Brau, director of the Free-Electron Laser Program at Los Alamos National Laboratory, says that they could in fact be strategically stabilizing. "A defense that could shoot down some Soviet missiles," he said, "would insure that

fired option being studied at Lawrence Livermore), and even if effectiveness is achievable.

Wallace Henderson, vice president for systems integration at the BDM Corporation, a technology consulting company in McLean, Va., talks of the "opportunity costs" of building such systems. "Even under the most optimistic conditions," he says, "they wouldn't be operational until the late 1990's. Such a massive long-term commitment, and the diversion of technical talent, might well eliminate projects that address current shortages and shorter-term payoffs."

Congressional supporters of the concept, such as Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Kenneth Kramer, Republican of Colorado, hope for the equivalent of the Manhattan Project, the collaboration that produced the first atomic bomb. But opponents, such as Senator Daniel Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, dismiss it as "yet another generation of destructive weapons."

Mr. Henderson predicts that the effort will be somewhere in-between: "not a 'Manhattan Project,' but increased funding." In any case, Dr. Teller and Dr. Rather are strongly urging politicians to specify research and development on a broad range of alternatives and not commit the country, full-speed-ahead, to expedient but inappropriate technologies.

Whether the research effort will make a difference in the strategic balance, or whether it will comprise a harmless but interesting rationale for maintaining the level of defense spending, remains to be seen. Yet if it turns out that ballistic-missile defense only beclouds arms-control efforts, it is perhaps a cloud with a silver lining. "Even if we never put a single laser weapon in orbit," says Carolyn Meinel, a space-systems consultant based in Tucson, Ariz., "the significant thing is that the President is talking about a whole new strategy. It's different from 'more nuclear warheads.'"

If Congress gives it the funding, the aerospace industry is ready for a big move.

some of ours — enough to assure retaliation — would survive. The value of a Soviet pre-emptive strike would be gone. Thus, even if we never get from here to the Holy Grail, there's room for progress in-between."

John Rather, a physicist and vice president of D.E.S.E. Research and Engineering in Arlington, Va., says that a ground-based system would relieve many of the concept's problems, such as reliability. It could cut the needed weight in orbit substantially and eliminate the need for fuel in orbit. "It would be an important shortcut to optimal capability," he says.

But there are still doubts about the system, whether it is in space or on earth, powered by chemical or free-electron lasers, or some dark-horse alternative (such as X-rays pumped by nuclear explosives, a highly classi-

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Recovery Moves Slowly

The recovery is slowly but surely marching ahead. At least that's what the newest batch of Government statistics seems to indicate. Gross national product rose at a 3 percent annual rate in the first quarter, lower than the Government's "flash" estimate of 4 percent, but still the best showing since early 1981. Personal income gained a strong six-tenths of 1 percent in March, brightening the prospects for a revival in consumer spending. Consumer prices rose a mere one-tenth of 1 percent, increasing the likelihood of continued noninflationary growth. And the nation's factories operated at 69.4 percent of capacity, the highest rate since last summer.

Housing starts were also strong. Although they fell 9.2 percent last month, the annual rate of 1.6 million was well above the lowly 920,000-unit pace of a year earlier, when the recession decimated homebuilding. "Housing activity is up and practically every builder is telling us he's selling homes," said one elated industry economist. Goldman, Sachs believes there may be even more cause for joy. It said that S. & L. deposits, spurred by the popularity of the new money market deposit accounts, have been rising at a 30 percent annual rate. The December-January inflow alone, it figures, could finance more than 800,000 new and existing homes — and propel the recovery.

But David Stockman warned that there may be no recovery if the stalemate over the fiscal 1984 budget isn't resolved — and soon. Congressional failure to come to grips with spending plans, Mr. Stockman said, could result in \$200 billion-plus deficits through 1988. Even on paper, that's a chilling prospect for the credit markets, where real interest rates remain at record levels and analysts worry about the "crowding out" of private sector borrowers. Data Resources' Allen Sinal, calculates that budget gaps of that magnitude would require Treasury financing of \$1.5 trillion over five years, more than the total volume of such financing in the last two decades.

Stock prices soared as the Dow Jones average closed in on the 1,200 mark. Some analysts cited falling nominal interest rates. Others said it was G.M.'s fivefold first-quarter earnings gain. Still others pointed to institutional buying. And even a few were optimistic that a suitable replacement for Fed chairman Paul Volcker could be found. Whatever the reasons, the Dow industrials rose almost 25 points on the week, to 1,196.30.

Interest rates, which rose early in the week as traders became apprehensive about the Treasury's current borrowing plans, finally closed lower on news that M1 fell a larger-than-expected \$3.1 billion.

Backing the Banks: The Senate, yielding to a bank lobbying blitz, agreed to delay until 1987 the withholding of tax on interest and dividends. The postponement could very well kill an issue that pitted the White

House against almost the entire industry. The measure, which also calls for a G.A.O. study of tax compliance with interest and dividend reporting rules, could still be vetoed by an annoyed President Reagan.

The bank's weren't as successful in the earnings department. BankAmerica's profits dropped 20 percent in the first quarter, while net income at Continental Illinois, still shaky from the Penn Square fiasco, plunged 53 percent. Citicorp's profits gained 18 percent but the bank's so-called nonperforming commercial loans rose 83 percent, to \$1.9 billion.

Seafirst's bad loans were so bad that they could result in the sale of the big Seattle bank holding company. It's looking for a capital infusion of about \$200 million to bolster its dwindling capital base, and is talking with five prospects — including Citibank, BankAmerica and possibly Barclays. The bank reported a \$91 million loss last year, also because of sour energy loans to the same Penn Square and others.

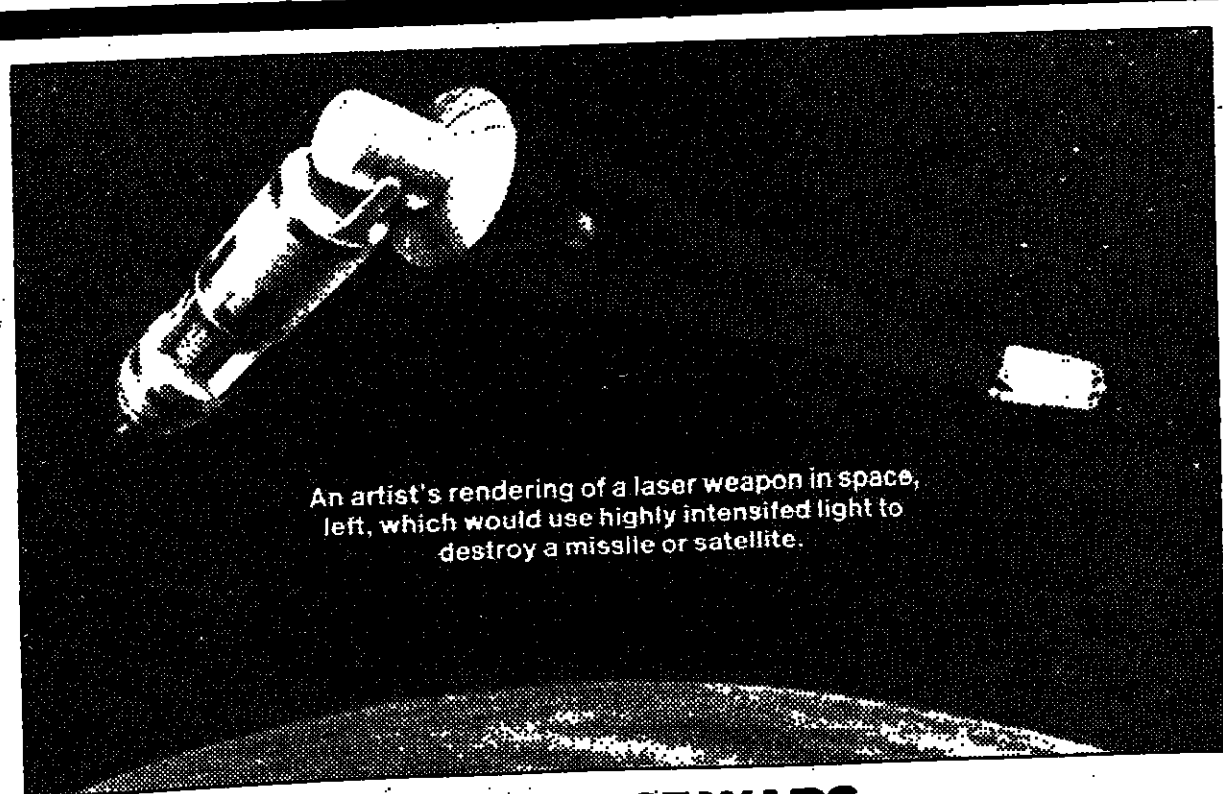
G.M.'s first-quarter earnings rose to the highest level in more than four years. But most of the company's increased profits of \$653 million came from production of cars that are still sitting in dealers' parking lots rather than buyers' driveways. The No. 1

auto maker also announced it was permanently closing its assembly plant in Fremont, Calif., where it plans to build small cars with Toyota. The closure seems to indicate that the G.M.-Toyota venture doesn't intend to hire laid-off union workers, a possibility that already has the U.A.W. up in arms.

"No thanks," was Braniff's reply to Hyatt's \$35 million offer to revive the carrier. Instead, the company filed a reorganization plan that would form a ground-service and maintenance concern. Hyatt's Jay Pritzker withdrew his offer after Braniff's rejection, but no one believes he's walking away, yet. He may, however, face new competition. Braniff, reported that there are other unidentified parties interested in its fleet.

Bankruptcy Trend? Wilson Foods filed for reorganization, but not because creditors were knocking at the door. The big food processor said the move would allow it to cancel a "burdensome" union contract. Wilson, which lost \$2.8 million in the first half of fiscal 1983, said its labor costs were 80 more than its competitors' and that the union refused concessions. The Supreme Court may decide the issue. It's now considering a similar case involving Bildisco, a New Jersey building supply company.

Lewis D'Vorkin



An artist's rendering of a laser weapon in space, left, which would use highly intensified light to destroy a missile or satellite.

ZAPPING MISSILES IN SPACE WARS

Laser is an acronym for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation." It is a method of first inducing "coherent" light waves — of identical frequency that move in near-perfect synchronization — and then focusing them into beams millions of times more intense than ordinary light.

A laser's effectiveness as a weapon — its ability to melt, burn a hole through, or fracture a target from afar — depends on the amount of energy it can deliver and on the ease with which a mirror can focus the beam on a target.

But some lasers can be more sharply focused than others. Chemical lasers, known as long-wavelength lasers, are in the most advanced state of development but are considered less applicable as weapons than newer laser types, such as free-electron, or short-wavelength, lasers.

Robert Center, vice president for research at Mathematical Sciences Northwest, a unit of Spectra Physics, stresses the relative ease of building a mirror that would focus a short-wavelength laser beam to a greater intensity on its target. Long-wavelength lasers would require much larger mirrors in orbit to achieve the same effect; some critics, such as Kosta Tsipis of M.I.T., say such mir-

rors are beyond present capabilities.

Another advantage of short-wavelength lasers, says John D. G. Rather, vice president of D.E.S.E. Research and Engineering, is that they are more energy-efficient. A chemical laser is intrinsically limited to efficiencies of under 5 percent — that is, more than 95 percent of its energy is wasted — and thus requires large amounts of fuel in orbit. A free-electron laser, by contrast, could achieve efficiencies as high as 50 percent.

But even though researchers say that their knowledge of short-wavelength lasers is still "primitive" — primarily, they say, because of limitations in funding — they are optimistic. For one thing, they say progress has been steady. Charles Brau, director of the Free-Electron Laser Program at Los Alamos National Laboratory, reports that a tenfold improvement in efficiency was achieved in the past year. Further, work already done on less-easily applied lasers would not have been wasted. "The laser itself would only be one small part of the whole system," says Dr. Brau. "Most of the funds would have to be spent on pointing and focusing the beam and on 'battle management' — the coordination of multiple lasers and targets."

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED APRIL 22, 1983

| Company | Sales | Last | Net Chng |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Chrysler | 7,724,200 | 25 1/2 | + 4 1/2 |
| ATT | 6,408,100 | 66 1/2 | - 1 1/2 |
| Am Mot | 6,339,600 | 8 | + 1 1/2 |
| IBM C | 4,800,000 | 117 1/2 | + 7 1/2 |
| Arch Dr | 4,401,200 | 23 1/2 | + 3 1/2 |
| Exxon | 4,367,000 | 33 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| RCA | 4,129,000 | 25 1/2 | + 2 1/2 |
| Sears | 4,055,800 | 39 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| GPU | 3,857,600 | 8 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| Pepsi Co | 3,802,900 | 39 1/2 | + 4 1/2 |
| B Home | 3,738,600 | 23 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| Bank Am | 3,637,300 | 47 1/2 | - 3 1/2 |
| G Mot | 3,595,700 | 65 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| Pardy | 3,312,500 | 21 1/2 | - 3 1/2 |
| Goodyr | 3,163,800 | 33 1/2 | + 2 1/2 |

MARKET DIARY

| Advances | Declines | Total Issues | New Highs | New Lows |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1,297 | 709 | 2,194 | 649 | 15 |

VOLUME

| Total Sales | Last Week | Prev. Week |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 488,030,930 | 6,661,987,959 | 4,080,387,580 |

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

| High | Low | Last | Net Chng |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| 106.5 | 104.7 | 106.2 | +1.22 |
| 88.0 | 86.2 | 87.1 | -0.02 |
| 46.9 | 46.4 | 46.7 | +0.30 |
| 102.2 | 100.5 | 101.9 | +1.09 |
| 92.4 | 91.0 | 92.1 | +0.97 |

Standard & Poor's

| 400 Indust | 28.0 | 178.3 | 179.7 | +1.96 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 20 Transp | 64.3 | 62.7 | 63.5 | +0.78 |
| 40 Util | 20.8 | 20.1 | 20.5 | +0.15 |
| 500 Stocks | 162.2 | 157.4 | 160.4 | +1.67 |

Dow Jones

| 30 Indust | 1204.6 | 1164.5 | 1196.3 | +24.96 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 20 Transp | 537.5 | 521.2 | 527.2 | +2.70 |
| 15 Util | 128.2 | 125.1 | 127.1 | +1.11 |
| 65 Comb | 471.9 | 458.2 | 467.3 | +5.32 |

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED APRIL 22, 1983

| Company | Sales | Last | Net Chng |
|---------|-----------|--------|----------|
| IngCh | 4,135,300 | 7 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| Wang B | 2,504,800 | 37 1/2 | + 3 1/2 |
| Teleph | 1,616,800 | 17 1/2 | + 2 1/2 |
| Dome P | 1,488,400 | 3 1/2 | +3/16 |
| TubMx | 1,140,900 | 2 | + 1/2 |
| InstSt | 817,100 | 3 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Ampel | 708,500 | 4 | - 1 1/2 |
| Andhl | 703,200 | 44 1/2 | + 5 1/2 |
| Tchcn | 605,200 | 22 1/2 | - 3 1/2 |
| Cyprus | 594,700 | 2 1/2 | - 1 1/2 |

MARKET DIARY

| Advances | Declines | Total Issues | New Highs | New Lows |
|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 494 | 320 | 916 | 219 | 9 |

VOLUME

| Total Sales | Last Week | Prev. Week |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 51,251,580 | 649,680,290 | 335,804,455 |

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher, 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher, 1935-1961
ORVILLE DRYFOOS, Publisher, 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR TOWSE, Managing Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, Assistant Managing Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
CHARLOTTE CURTIS, Associate Editor
TOM WICKER, Associate Editor
JOHN D. POMFRET, Exec. V.P., General Manager
LANCE R. PRIMIS, S.V.P., Operations
J. A. HIGGS JR., S.V.P., Operations
HOWARD BISHOP, V.P., Employee Relations
RUSSELL T. LEWIS, V.P., Circulation
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

Where to in Central America?

If President Reagan persists in committing the nation's honor and arms to the political wars of Central America, it is high time that he fully state why, what he aims to achieve and how. His decision to speak out next Wednesday is therefore welcome, if late. Congress and all Americans deserve to know what interests are truly at risk and whether the responses Mr. Reagan recommends are indeed adequate, lawful and sensible.

Clarity, not a clarification, is needed. Not a lack of concern but the want of confidence explains the resistance in a Congress that seems sometimes to be legislating in the interests of the nation's adversaries. This is the frustrated response to treating Americans as less than grown-up.

Grown-ups understand that in Central America there can be good United States intervention and bad intervention, but almost no such thing as nonintervention. Whether the Yankee colossus opposes or accepts revolutionary regimes, or smiles or frowns on a Somoza tyranny, its influence is formidable.

Nor do grown-ups doubt that America has a strategic interest in the security of the Panama Canal and Caribbean sea lanes. So it is a proper use of national power to prevent the Soviet Union from implanting offensive weapons in a mini-bloc of client states. It is also right for the United States to assist democratic forces in the hemisphere, using every lawful means to advance their well-being.

But it takes a huge leap from all that to the proposition that potential threats justify secret wars and other adventures in the company of the very forces that did so much to stimulate revolution in the first place. The Reagan team may have convinced itself that Nicaragua's provocations require covert help to an émigré army. But it has not persuaded Congress, key Latin allies, professional diplomats or

the eminent members of an inter-American committee headed by Sol Linowitz and Ecuador's former president, Galo Plaza.

We shall be listening closely Wednesday night for some answers to critical questions:

If the secret war has limited objectives, what are they? If, on the other hand, the Managua regime is to be destabilized and toppled, why and at what price? Is there to be no distinction between helping disaffected democrats and Somoza veterans?

And what are the stakes and opportunities in tiny El Salvador? If the insurgency there is flourishing primarily because of Soviet-bloc weapons, why can't the shipments be proved or intercepted? What progress is to be expected from an army that cannot stop its own forces from slaughtering innocent civilians and which cares more for political power than effective combat against guerrillas? How will tens of millions more in aid rebuild that army and convince it that its failures will not be redeemed by American marines?

Strategically, Central America is not Vietnam. Nor is asking these questions a mere reprise of the Vietnam debate. Americans have every reason to worry about being led into another disastrous swamp because no one had the courage in time to measure ends against available means.

But to say that Central America isn't Vietnam does not make it Munich. Indeed, where would the United States be in Central America today if it had taken Ronald Reagan's advice and rejected the enlightened compromises that produced the Panama Canal treaties?

The President is to be commended for staking his political prestige on a difficult policy question. Let him now move the discussion past slogans and show that his objectives arise from an understanding of the possibilities — and limits — of both military and diplomatic action.

The Secret About Secrets

As most people concerned about guarding Government secrets discover, the trouble is there are too many of them. They pile up so fast they spill over, leak out, indeed, have to be routinely poured out with every official transaction. But this fact of Washington life eludes an Administration team now studying the question. It dreams about a law that would make it a crime to divulge any information classified as secret.

Congress has never entertained that fantasy, and there's no reason to start now. The Interdepartmental Group on Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information has done enough damage by misleading President Reagan into an absurdly broad censorship regime for the speeches and writings of present and former Government employees.

The advocates of prosecution have not cited any grave cases of damage to the national security to justify their alarm; that, apparently, would be telling a secret. Mr. Reagan, like all Presidents, has several times had it up to his keister with leaks from his inner circle, but surely it's not his closest aides who are being nominated for jail.

Laymen, even judges, are understandably confused by this recurring debate. When they hear "secret," they think of weapons blueprints or military codes; they can't believe anyone would divulge such secrets except for sinister purposes.

But truly secret secrets are relatively few, and many are in fact securely protected by the espionage laws. What is now under discussion are the mountains of papers — practically all papers produced or received by the Departments of State and Defense — that are classified for reasons of administrative, political or diplomatic convenience. Hundreds of people are rubber-stamping classi-

fications onto routine reports from embassies, legislative lobbying plans, even press clippings and appointment calendars. These classifications, if valid, are rarely valid for more than a few days or weeks. But no one bothers or dares to declassify — except as officials begin to speak with other departments or governments or try to sell their policies to Congress and the press. Hardly any activity in the Government's interest is possible without the routine disclosure of these "secrets."

Even then, most important confidences are in fact kept as long as any conceivable national interest requires. But when discretion fails and some secret is let out — like the news the other day that Venezuela has trained some Salvadoran troops — the offenders are usually high officials who've gone a notch too far too soon on some urgent, deliberate bit of business or propaganda. Jail bait?

Government is well equipped to punish, dismiss and stigmatize real violators of national security. But Government harbors many motives for secrecy that have nothing to do with security. Individuals and departments routinely seek to protect themselves from embarrassment and scrutiny; too often, they are not only uninterested in public debate but actively working to prevent it.

The uneasy tension between those who thus secrete information and those who ferret it out has worked amazingly well for many decades. To upset the balance and chill public discussion with a criminal law is more than mischievous; it threatens the high national interest in informed discussion.

A law would never, in any case, yield more than selective prosecution of some hapless underlings. And as every Presidential memoir testifies, the leaks that bring on these trepidations almost always occur at the loftiest levels. They are sometimes deplorable, but they are rarely criminal.

Topics

Word Games

Writers' Block

Rumania, it appears, is the source of the latest thing in word processors. The keyboards of these computerized writing machines include keys to do things like DELETE WORD or DELETE PARAGRAPH. But the control mechanism of the Rumanian machine is intended to delete much more.

In truth, Rumania has not yet been much disturbed by the new electronic writing devices. But President Ceausescu is troubled by a wave of anti-Government leaflets, so he has promulgated a decree concerning the old one. The possession or use of typewriters is now forbidden to ex-convicts or anybody else who poses "a danger to public order or state security." Anyone who wants to buy a new one must get official permission. And people who already have typewriters must register them with the police, supplying samples of their print.

Mr. Ceausescu is not the first leader to rely on censorship as a totalitarian tool. Sometimes, laying such a heavy hand on the keyboard succeeds, at least temporarily. But can even he believe that it is long possible to stifle dissent by stifling typewriters? Words come from minds, not machines, and

no tyrant yet has devised a way to DELETE THOUGHT.

Why Not the Worst?

A cheer for Scott Rice, a California professor of English, who recognizes that bad writing also deserves attention. He has devised the Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest, now in its second year, with the prize going to the worst opening sentence for a novel.

The contest was inspired by the Victorian author of "The Last Days of Pompeii," Edward Bulwer-Lytton, who might have turned purple with envy at an anonymous entry quoted in People magazine: "The limpid amber eyes of the serving wench flickered up petulantly."

Bad, but perhaps too blatantly so. For what it's worth, here's our contribution:

"Damn," said Dolliver softly to himself, as he fingered the dossier of the K.G.B. agent who had slipped so elusively through the service's networks, seeming to surface, mystifyingly, on the same day in Beirut, the quails of Marseilles and the fog-scarred alleys of Sofia; and no wonder — the agent was really triplets, and the fate of the West was locked in their genes."

Coffee Table Comic

The status coffee table (amoeba-shaped, 50's) stands on a Chinese rug (30's) and supports an art pottery vase (New Jersey, 1917) in which is stuck a branch of forsythia (forced). It also holds two art books (one of them "Rockwell Kent") and a novel (probably "Ancient Evenings"). And if its owner is really serious about coffee table image-making, it is about to acquire a copy of "Juvenis Commentariolus."

"Juvenis Commentariolus," a comic book written in Latin, is the inspiration of an Italian priest, the Rev. Lamberto Pignoli. Father Pignoli loves Latin, loves it so much, in fact, that he's refurbishing the language: "patini subrotati" for roller skates, for instance, and "purgamentorum capsae" for garbage can.

European schoolchildren constitute most of the comic book's readership. Their American counterparts, however, being remarkably unfamiliar with Caesar, Cicero and their colleagues, are unlikely subscribers. But we're not certain of their parents: "Juvenis Commentariolus" will look wonderful next to "The Vatican Collections."

Letters

Gandhi's U.S. Debt, Paid in Full

To the Editor:

In light of Joseph Lelyveld's dispatch from Johannesburg about the screening of "Gandhi" in South Africa (April 15), a key but little-known historical fact about the Mahatma of significance to Americans is worth mention.

In the early sequences of the film, Gandhi is thrown off a segregated train en route to Johannesburg. General Smuts, then Minister of Justice in the Transvaal Republic, is depicted as somewhat sympathetic to Gandhi over his imprisonment.

In 1944, when I was correspondent for Time magazine, General Smuts, then Prime Minister of South Africa, told me of his relationship with Gandhi during his imprisonment. Knowing Gandhi to be an attorney and an educated man, Smuts sent him several books from his personal library to read in jail.

One of these was Thoreau's famous essay on "Civil Disobedience," written after Thoreau had spent a night in jail in protest against paying poll tax. Thoreau's point powerfully influenced Gandhi in his subsequent campaign of passive resistance against Britain.

After South Africa, under Prime Minister Smuts's leadership, entered World War II on the side of the Allies, Gandhi sent him a gift from India of a pair of slippers he had made with his own hands. It was, in effect, an act of gratitude recalling their long-ago adversarial relationship — and the reading of Thoreau's essay.

When "Gandhi" opened in New York, I expressed regret to the director, Sir Richard Attenborough, that the incident of Thoreau's book, which had such far-reaching consequences, had



not been included in the screenplay. Sir Richard smiled and said: "The story of the slippers is correct. But did you know that Smuts returned the slippers to Gandhi with a message that he did not consider himself worthy of them?"

Nor does the story end there. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in leading the civil rights movement in this country, freely acknowledged his debt to Gandhi. Thus, an idea born in America returned to America. The wheel had turned full circle. JOHN BARKHAM
New York, April 15, 1983

Young Americans With No Sense of History

To the Editor:

As the president of a university, I would like to take strong exception to the suggested revisions in the teaching of history being considered by a committee of the New York State Education Department (news story April 18).

Many things are said against the quality of education in American secondary schools, and they are often true. Many students can't write, do not know any foreign language and are lacking in even elementary quantitative skills.

However, the single biggest deficiency we find in otherwise very good high school students coming to very good colleges is that they have no sense of history, no understanding of events and ideas as connected in time or place.

Without a student's knowledge of the facts and chronology of historical events — world, regional and national — it is almost impossible to teach in any meaningful fashion not just specific periods in history but any other subject: literature, philosophy, music and art, let alone the history of mathematics and natural and social science. It is like trying to teach physiology without first teaching anatomy: There is no conceptual skeleton on which to hang the information.

If dates and facts are not taught in secondary school, the deficiency is not made up in college.

Students can meet the general requirement for history courses, for example, by taking "The Development of Property Law in Tudor England," "The Russian Revolution, Part 2," "Chinese Nationalism from the Boxer

Rebellion to Mao" or "The Status of Women in Africa during the Imperialist Period."

All this leaves them with no concept of how periods relate to each other in time and place; they can leave college with no idea of whether Joan of Arc came before or after Queen Elizabeth I, or how the Industrial Revolution correlated with changes in the social order.

I am heartily in favor of putting greater emphasis on the history of other civilizations, but not by de-emphasizing our own.

We are unlikely to be able to continue to live in this small world without blowing it up unless East and West, North and South understand each other better. But whatever the ethnic background of our students, as inheritors of Western culture they also urgently need a better understanding of our civilization.

The history of Asia, Africa and Latin America should be integrated into world history and taught in conjunction with the history of the Western world, not instead of it.

What students really need to be well prepared for college is four years of American and world history in high school. It should be taught chronologically, so that they can tell what was happening at least in the Western world in each century during the last three thousand years.

As Winston Churchill once noted, if we do not know where we come from, we are unlikely to have a sense of where we are going. JEAN MAYER
President, Tufts University
Medford, Mass., April 20, 1983

'Racist Sophistry' on World War II Internment

To the Editor:

In his Op-Ed article on April 10 ("Repay U.S. Japanese?"), John J. McCloy himself makes the most telling case for the very viewpoint that he so stridently denies:

By implying that American citizens of Japanese descent had to share some measure of responsibility for actions of the Japanese Government in 1941 and by justifying the rounding up of everyone with common racial characteristics 'because "it was not feasible to carry out

immediate personal evaluation . . .," he exhibits pure essence of racist sophistry.

Can Mr. McCloy be so naïve as to believe himself — or expect the intelligent reader to believe — that the same actions would have been tolerated against U.S. citizens whose ancestry was German, Italian or Hungarian but who were racially indistinguishable from the rest of white Americans?

ROBERT H. SCHAFFER
Stamford, Conn., April 13, 1983

Ways to Strengthen the Weakest of the Three Stratford 'Sisters'

To the Editor:

In "The Perils of Shakespeare" [editorial April 7], The Times played a theater's dilemma onto its editorial page, and for that we should be grateful, for Shakespeare is in peril in our land, and will remain in peril while the work is so meager and so timid.

There is a sisterhood of Stratfords, and the Connecticut Stratford is the weakest of the three. It is time for the lass on the Housatonic to look to the north and to the east to her older sisters, on the Avons of Ontario and Warwickshire, to see why it is that they flourish and she does not.

She'll see that her two sisters work harder, present more plays, perform over longer periods of time and have more leaders.

The Royal Shakespeare Company, at Stratford-Upon-Avon, presents five or six plays a season, playing from April into December; with three or four directors, and with a second theater within the town. The company has, of course, a third theater in London.

The Stratford Festival of Ontario produces about 10 plays a season, six of them by Shakespeare, playing from May into October, with three directors and two theaters.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

At the American Shakespeare Theater in Connecticut in 1981, two plays were produced, and the season ran from July 7 until Sept. 5, with one director directing both plays, and there is no second theater. In 1982 it was the same situation.

The theater in Stratford, Conn., does need "the flair of a Joseph Papp and the integrity of an Eva Le Gallienne," and perhaps the brilliance of a Roger Planchon or a Patrice Chéreau, but not wrapped up in one person!

A theater in decline should not be looking for a hero, or a heroine, on a white horse but for a number of heroes on Palominos, Appaloosas and desert-bred Arabians!

Connecticut needs to find two, or three or even four men and women to run the theater in Stratford, to change and bring about a transformation of the theater, physi-

A Tax Reform Bill That Adds Injury

To the Editor:

As described in your April 15 editorial "There Is a Better Way to Tax," the Bradley-Gephardt proposal does not reduce existing inequities and threatens to add very substantial tax burdens to already overburdened sectors of the population.

This is because nationwide statistics on income distribution are misleading in the extreme unless corrected by regional cost-of-living factors. But the Bradley-Gephardt bill pays no attention to regional variations in cost of living.

Thus, the proposed brackets are set far too low for New York City and surrounding suburbs, where The Times real estate section routinely and correctly refers to middle income as \$30,000 to \$100,000. Equitable tax treatment for New York City and surrounding suburbs would be more along the lines of no tax at all for the first \$15,000 of income and corresponding adjustments in other brackets.

The housing aspect of the bill, moreover, manages to treat both homeowners and renters inequitably.

Full deductibility of mortgage interest was a built-in partial corrective to the high cost of housing; the bill eliminates much of this corrective feature for the metropolitan middle class and at the same time perpetuates the existing injustice of not allowing renters to deduct that part of their rent that goes to pay taxes or interest. Representatives Bill Green and Mario Biaggi have proposed such measures, but the bill does not incorporate them.

Your editorial refers to the typical "couple," rather than family, so the tax treatment of the single-parent family is unclear. But should the Bradley-Gephardt bill perpetuate the existing inequity of taxing single-parent families at a substantially higher rate than married couples, the taxes paid by single parents would soar and create real hardship for them and their children.

Also unclear is the treatment of employment-related expenses and deductibility of state income taxes. Should these be eliminated, an unfair burden would fall on residents of high-tax states and on people with high employment-related expenses.

To call this measure reform is misleading. It is a revenue-raising measure, and that is all. And it is even more inequitable than the patchwork it would replace.

BERNICE GLATZER ROSENTHAL
New York, April 18, 1983

To Curb a Wife-Beater

To the Editor:

Research indicates that the effectiveness of arrest in cases of wife-beating is impressive, particularly, if confirmed on replication (editorial April 15). However, it should be noted that violence is not a factor in most family disputes to which police are summoned.

For cases where arrest is inappropriate, police officers should have the skill and competence to respond with objective, constructive and authoritative intervention.

Family disputes, always volatile, can be viewed as early warnings of violent potential. Another Police Foundation study in Kansas City found that there were two prior calls to the police in 80 percent and five prior calls in 50 percent of the homicides. This strongly suggests that police must have non-arrest conflict-management options to prevent violence.

It would be unfortunate if on the basis of limited research on what is a part of the much larger problem of family disturbances an important thrust in humanizing and professionalizing the police were to be abandoned. The practitioners of behavior regulation need more than the power of arrest.

MORTON BARD
Professor of Psychology, Graduate School and University Center, CUNY
New York, April 19, 1983

The New York Times Company
229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036

Operating Groups

JOHN D. POMFRET, Senior Vice President
CHARLES B. BRANCKFELD, Vice President
WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Vice President
JOHN P. HARRISON, Vice President
WILLIAM T. KERR, Vice President

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Chairman
SYDNEY GRUBSON, Vice Chairman
WALTER MATTHEW, President
DAVID L. GORMAN, Senior Vice President
BENJAMIN HANDELMAN, Senior Vice President
MICHAEL R. RYAN, Senior Vice President
GUY T. GARRETT, Vice President
SOLAMON B. WATSON IV, Secretary
DENISE K. FLATCHER, Treasurer

WASHINGTON

Glenn's New Concord

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, April 23 — At this early stage of the 1984 Presidential election, attention is focused on statistics and techniques: who's ahead in the polls, who has raised the most money, and put together the best organization, and attracted the most support from labor, the blacks, the conservationists, the antinuclear voters, etc.

These are important and often decisive considerations, and former Vice President Walter Mondale is favored to win the Democratic nomination because he has concentrated on them, whereas Senator John Glenn is being criticized because he has not.

He is working to improve the machinery of his campaign, and will have plenty of time to do so. He is well aware of the political power of the many large special interest groups within the Democratic Party and is seeking their support, but he's not always telling them what they want to hear.

The decisive consideration for most candidates in the early days of a campaign is not whether the policies they advocate are good but whether they are popular, not whether their remarks win the support of the electorate as a whole but whether they appeal to the active leaders of large political constituencies.

But this is not John Glenn's way. He is acceptable to most factions within his party but captive of none. He goes along with big labor most of the time, but will suddenly vote, for example, against one of labor's favorite issues, such as the provision permitting one union to shut down an entire construc-

tion site. He backs Israel, but votes to send the most modern U.S. planes to Saudi Arabia and is therefore charged with being "no friend of Israel."

He is liberal in his votes on women's rights and aid to education and the elderly, but on most economic issues he votes more with the Republicans than any of the other Democratic Presidential candidates, though he condemns Reaganomics, as he did in announcing his bid for the Presidency the other day in his home town of New Concord, Ohio.

The Democratic pros accuse him of seeking the nomination outside the bounds of his own party, and the Republicans accuse him of proclaiming an optimistic riot of contradictory beliefs.

He is told this may be a good strategy once you get the nomination but a poor way to get it. He listens and goes his own way, as he did in the 1980 elections in Ohio, when he won by over a million votes while Jimmy Carter was losing the state to Mr. Reagan by half a million.

Senator Glenn is trailing Mr. Mondale now, but his stubborn independence, self-confidence, unflinching optimism and acknowledged moral integrity should not be minimized or

mocked, as some of his sophisticated liberal critics are inclined to do.

There are ways of looking at this competition for the Democratic nomination besides watching the capricious fluctuations of the polls and the lobbies.

In the last half of the 80's, this country is clearly going to have to face a vast reappraisal and transformation of its national life, affecting the condition of its old industries, the computerization of its business and education, the relations of the American government to the American people and to its allies, adversaries and the hungry majority of the human family.

This is not likely to be a passing phase that can be handled by the rigid ideologies of right or left but will require a great national, cooperative, flexible, pragmatic, bipartisan effort.

Americans are just beginning to sense that something unprecedented has happened, requiring new and different ways of looking at the problem of leadership in the White House, Congress and many other institutions.

In this sense, Senator Glenn's independence and his appeal beyond the lobbies and party dogma may not be his weakness but his strength. Unlike Mr.

Mondale, who is betting on the support of labor and the rising power of blacks and Hispanics, Senator Glenn is casting his net much wider into the business community and the growing body of independents, weary alike of New Deal slogans and Mr. Reagan's comfortable illusions and easy cheerfulness.

It is said that the people will like-wise grow tired of Senator Glenn's misty vagueness and demand a more concrete definition of his policies. That may be so, but for now he has a philosophy that is likely to appeal to the longings of a wider audience than Mr. Mondale's.

This is especially true in the South, without which the Democrats cannot hope to win, and in the conservative West and Southwest, where the Democrats have been steadily losing ground.

He cannot match Mr. Reagan's charisma or Mr. Mondale's wind-mill speaking style — though his speeches are getting shorter and sharper — but he probably has a better chance to capture the middle ground than anybody else in his party, and that's where elections, if not nominations, are won.

"The issue is leadership," he said in New Concord. "The policies of this Administration aren't expanding opportunity, they're diminishing it. They aren't promoting excellence, they're discouraging it. They aren't fostering compassion, they're reducing it. The President says America is on the mend. I say it's time America was on the march."

Even a lot of Republicans would probably endorse that.

A Regulator's Path Isn't a Rose Garden

By Douglas M. Costle

But the public is not homogeneous. The regulator's job is not merely to choose one among competing special interests: He must balance all legitimate claims. He is part judge: Which case is the more compelling? Part

arbitrator: No one party has a monopoly on justice or even on the facts. Part advocate: "To faithfully execute the office" requires acting as spokesman for values reflected in the agency's mandates. Part educator: He elucidates the problems themselves, the range of solutions and the consequences of choices. And, ultimately, the regulator is an interpreter to us of our own sense of public ethics: The public must be confident that its business is being conducted openly, fairly, competently.

If the public perceives that these qualities characterize a regulator, and that his agency, both are then ac-

corded a good measure of credibility. This credibility, like a solid bank account, further translates into public acceptance of those many decisions where uncertainty is the distinguishing feature and support is based on public trust. Ill fortune lies in wait, however, for the regulator or agency that invites a run on that bank of credibility: there is no Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation that underwrites an agency's squandered trust.

Sadly for the E.P.A., the events of recent few months have eroded its hard-won store of credibility. Allegations of mismanagement, political manipulation, sweetheart deals with polluters — even alleged perjury by Presidential appointees — mounted, until the President reluctantly cleaned house. Yet these charges, juicy as they are, merely reflect deeper damage in the agency: destruction of any effective enforcement

program, decimated research and development, the purging of a dedicated corps of experienced career employees, politicization of its scientific advisory boards.

Ronald Reagan showed wisdom in bringing Mr. Ruckelshaus, the E.P.A.'s first Administrator, back to head the agency. Mr. Ruckelshaus is rightly respected for his integrity and fairness as a public servant. He also brings an understanding of the world in which he must operate — one tightly circumscribed by Congress, other executive branch agencies, the regulated community, environmental organizations, the scientific world and, finally, the public at large.

What then do these expectations and constraints augur for Mr. Ruckelshaus? Certainly not any rose garden. He will find that the 60 percent who are mad at him half the time will include:

- Industry, because the new Administrator will need strong words and actions to reassure a disaffected public. And industry itself is frequently a house divided: What pleases one segment may well dismay another.

- Environmental groups, because some sacred oxen are bound to be gored as laws are revised and new enforcement policies inaugurated.

- Congress, where opinions differ

'Frightened for the Future of Humanity'

The following statement was signed by 70 scientists who contributed to the development of the first atomic bomb, in 1943. Among the signatories are five Nobel Prize winners — Hans Bethe, Owen Chamberlain, Richard Feynman, Ed McMillan and Emilio Segre. Others include Robert Marshak, Victor Weisskopf and Frank Oppenheimer.

The signers of this statement are scientists who came to the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos in its earliest days and who are now gathered to observe the 40th anniversary of the opening of the laboratory. We write this because we worked on the creation of the first nuclear bomb and therefore, even though the consequences and the concern must be the same for all people equally, we feel a special sense of responsibility. We are appalled at the present level of the nuclear armaments of the nations of the world and we are profoundly frightened for the future of humanity.

The single crucial fact is that the two major world powers now possess a sufficiency of nuclear warheads and delivery systems to destroy each other and a significant part of the rest of the world many times over. Furthermore, in view of the massive overkill potential already achieved, the mobility of many launching systems, and the absence, after many years of research, of any credible defense, we see no conceivable probability of preventing, by any military action that could be taken, such total or near-total destruction. This being so, considerations of possible comparative advantage to one side or the other in numbers of warheads or in megatonnage become irrelevant.

Our one hope is that both the United States and the Soviet Union will recognize the futility of trying to outbuild the other in nuclear strength and also the cataclysmic danger inherent in the effort to do so. We urge upon the leaders of both countries that this recognition be made a cornerstone of national policy and that it lead to the beginning of a mutually agreed upon reduction of nuclear armaments and, for all nations, to the ultimate goal of the total elimination of such weapons.

greatly, and the Administrator must answer to at least 44 Senate and House committees and subcommittees, each exercising jurisdiction over some piece of the agency.

- The White House, because political aides intent on election considerations tend to forget that decisions made on the merits constitute the best politics.

- Other Government agencies, because the E.P.A.'s decisions affect their policies even as they, in turn, af-

fect the E.P.A.'s.

And, finally, the amorphous public will be at the forefront in critics' row. It will ask the toughest questions, the bottom-line ones: What are you doing? Why does it take so long?

Mr. Ruckelshaus will face major problems, some old, some that were not present in his first tour of duty. It seems a good time to contribute to public understanding of what he is up against by passing along the wisdom offered by my Connecticut friend.

Israel Against Itself

By Michael Gorkin

JERUSALEM — The setback to the Reagan peace initiative in the Middle East has given the Israeli Government (which rejected the plan) a sense of relief. With King Hussein of Jordan still unwilling to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians, the Begin Government is spared a showdown with the United States over the occupied territories. And the Israeli public is spared, at least for the time being, the agony of defining its borders — and its future. But how long can such postponements go on? And at what price?

The occupation of the territories, with their 1.2 million Palestinian inhabitants, is having a debilitating and even traumatic effect on Israeli society, turning the country into a more confused, frenzied and — in spite of all the swagger — uncertain place to live.

Those who remember Israel before the June 1967 war remember how different it was back then. There was a clarity in those days rooted in a common sense of what Israel was about in the world. Israelis saw themselves as engaged in the awesome task of building their country and, at the same time, defending it against an easily understood external danger. And despite their differences — religious, political or ethnic — Israelis were nonetheless united in their understanding of this threat. All fear, all hatred, could be directed at the enemy beyond the borders. And while this made, at times, for a frightening world, it also made for an internal cohesion expressed in the frequently heard phrase, "kol Yisrael achim" — "all Israelis are brothers."

Today, almost 16 years later, this clarity and cohesion are gone. Israelis are no longer sure who they are or where they are going. The conquest of the territories has strengthened Israel militarily, but it has weakened the country morally.

In the early days of the occupation, then Prime Minister Golda Meir would occasionally say that she could forgive the Arabs for killing Israelis but not if they turned Israelis into killers. Israelis have not become killers, or Nazis, as some of their harsher critics claim. But in repressing the Palestinians in the territories, the Jews of Israel have found themselves in the morally untenable position of doing unto others what for centuries



Woodcuts by Jakob Steinhardt

was done unto them. Some try to justify this change. Some gloat over it. Some attempt to change it. Most simply turn the other way, avoiding any physical contact with the occupied lands or the people in them. But Israelis cannot avoid the psychological price of the occupation.

It just has not been possible to deny democracy to Arab Palestinians in the territories without a boomerang effect on one's own democratic processes. Heavy-handedness and intolerance against Palestinian Arabs has led eventually to a withering of democracy at home.

Nowadays, Israelis who do not accept Government policies are often accused of being traitors to the country. Public argument has become public accusation. Demonstrations have become street battles. The dagger of hatred and fear, no longer sure of its external target, now turns within.

In addition to this deterioration in political discourse, there has been an equally dramatic shift in the quality of economic life. The confiscation of

Arab lands and economic exploitation of Arabs from the territories (some 70,000 travel each day to work in Israel) have contributed to making Israelis more greedy and exploitative. One feels among Israelis today not so much the wish to build the country as the wish to enlarge their bankroll.

All of this has resulted in widespread sense of malaise among Israelis. Many have retreated into cynicism — suspicious not just of outsiders but of each other. Nobody wants to be known as a "freter" — someone who doesn't know how to look after his own interests.

How poignantly I can remember coming to Israel in the early 1960's and being asked repeatedly if I intended to stay here. When I answered that I was returning to America, usually I was greeted with: "What's in America? You're crazy to leave Israel." Today, here on sabbatical, I occasionally have told Israeli friends that I might stay longer. Typically, their response is: "Stay in Israel? You've got to be crazy."

It is folly, no doubt, to imagine that Israel can return to exactly what it was in those years before the occupation. I suspect that a nation, like a person, cannot completely undo earlier traumas. But it does need to face them, and, in so doing, to repair that which can be repaired.

I can see only one way to do this: to give back the bulk of the territories (with minor adjustments for security purposes) to the people who live in them. In a word, end the occupation. This, as I understand it, has been the intention of the Reagan plan — and I hate to see the plan wither away. I say this with an awareness that returning the territories would be an enormous gamble for Israel, since it would increase the threat from outside its borders. Yet, those in Israel who would oppose this plan must ask themselves if in the long run the occupation does not pose an even greater danger — namely, the continual decay within that is already estranging Israel from its dearest friends and from itself.

ABROAD AT HOME

The Bungled Initiative

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is a basic rule of foreign affairs. A great power does not launch big initiatives on difficult problems unless it is serious: unless its leaders are prepared to invest their time and effort, to persuade friends, to use muscle.

Judged by that standard, President Reagan's Middle East initiative was a model of disaster in its execution. Before it got the coup de grace from the P.L.O., it had been fatally weakened by the inept, uninformed, half-hearted diplomacy of the President and Secretary of State Shultz. They were not serious.

The United States is going to pay a price for the failure. When King Hussein said no two weeks ago, people reckoned the cost to him and other actors in the region. But this country's credibility among moderate Arabs has also been significantly hurt. So has its ability to temper the Israeli Government's hard-line policies. One party has gained influence from the failure: the Soviet Union.

When President Reagan put his plan forward last fall, Prime Minister Begin curtly rejected it. In particular, he said Israel would never consider the provision designed to bring King Hussein and moderate Palestinians into negotiations — a freeze on Israeli settlement of the West Bank while talks went on.

But there were other voices in Israel and, notably, in the American Jewish community. They saw a chance for true peace on Israel's long eastern border instead of the Begin policy of territorial expansion and life in an armed camp. But the Reagan Administration did little to follow up this important opening. It left the running to Mr. Begin and his friends. The potential constituency for the Reagan plan among supporters of Israel faded away.

The Administration bet everything on King Hussein. Its spokesmen murmured, like Dr. Pangloss, that all would be for the best in the best of all possible worlds when he came forward to negotiate. And that would be soon, they kept saying, very soon.

It is true that a Hussein declaration of readiness to negotiate would have made a great difference, in Israeli opinion among other things. That was no doubt why the Begin Government seemed so relieved when the P.L.O. said no to a move by the King. But the Reagan people never seemed to understand what Hussein needed as a minimum to step forward. He needed some concrete evidence of American commitment and clout: signs that Mr. Reagan could make his plan work.

King Hussein and interested Palestinians got no such evidence of American determination or skill. On the contrary, they saw the United States used

as a cat's-paw by Menachem Begin.

In the West Bank, Mr. Begin proceeded ever more aggressively with his policy of colonization. Did the United States respond with action? No. With words? Not so you could hear them. Why, then, should the most reasonable Palestinian, one who understood the urgent need for negotiation, put any faith in American ability to stop the settlement process?

Then there was Lebanon. The Reagan Administration said it was going to get early agreement on an Israeli withdrawal. The boys were going to be home by Christmas, but they are still not home. If the United States cannot move Mr. Begin on Lebanon, who could believe in its effectiveness on the far tougher West Bank issue?

American efforts to carry out the Reagan plan itself have been marked by clumsiness and even an appearance of not caring. That is the conclusion one draws from a remarkable series of articles by Karen Elliott House of The Wall Street Journal. Based on extended interviews with King Hussein, they give rare insights into the diplomatic process on the Reagan plan: rare and depressing.

President Reagan, evidently less than informed on the meaning of his own plan, gave critically different explanations of it to King Hussein and to the Saudis. Various American officials kept predicting that the King would soon endorse the plan — thereby making his life among Arab factions more difficult. And perhaps worst of all, Secretary of State Shultz stayed aloof from the whole thing. Though he was the one official with the stature to rescue the initiative, he refused to visit the Middle East until it had collapsed.

All this leaves the United States looking not much like the decisive force that it wants to be in the Middle East. In Israel, the collapse of the Reagan initiative has left the moderates — the very people we had hoped to rally — more disheartened than ever. Colonization of the West Bank is accelerating.

The Soviet Union, which we thought we had fenced out of the regional game, is working its way back in. It impressed the Arab world by acting decisively to rearm Syria after its heavy losses in the Lebanese war. Even such Western-oriented states as Jordan and Egypt are beginning to look to the U.S.S.R. as a necessary player. And the Syrians show every sign of acting more determinedly to obstruct American diplomacy.

Before President Reagan announced his plan, Mrs. House reports, King Hussein wrote him to warn: "Don't start something you can't finish." It was good advice.

Michael Gorkin, a clinical psychologist from Centerport, L.I., is visiting professor of clinical psychology at the Hebrew University.

Filming a Ray Bradbury Fantasy

By ALJEAN HARMETZ

LOS ANGELES

For the last 50 years, Ray Bradbury has protected himself against the world by spewing out allegories of civilization's eventual end in fire, ice, nuclear rain or silence.

"Every single day for 50 years, if I can get to my typewriter by 9 o'clock, by 10:30 I'm protected against the world," he says.

In his 400 short stories, a spineless man is literally robbed of his spine; a mechanized house makes toast and draws baths, awaiting the return of occupants killed in a nuclear war; children turn their playroom into an African veldt and let the unleashed lions kill their parents. Yet the author of "Fahrenheit 451," "The Martian Chronicles," and "The Golden Apples of the Sun" is a chubby, pink-faced, 62-year-old man in tennis shorts—a jolly optimist.

"I was presenting futures, not predicting them," he says. "People misunderstand science fiction writers. We are all moralists. We say, 'Listen to me and behave. Jules Verne sent Nemo out to stop war. I wrote 'Fahrenheit' to stop people burning books.'"

Next Friday, the Disney version of "Something Wicked This Way Comes," Ray Bradbury's novel of evil and redemption in a small Middle Western town, will open in 800 movie theaters around the country. Like many Disney movies of the last few years, "Something Wicked This Way Comes" is an attempt to expand the concept of "Disney movie." It is a dark dream about a carnival that has traveled from town to town through the ages preying on the yearnings of people who are dissatisfied with their lives. Directed by Jack Clayton and starring Jason Robards as an aging librarian who battles the carnival's freaks and its proprietor, Mr. Dark, "Something Wicked This Way Comes" has a screenplay by Mr. Bradbury.

Many of Ray Bradbury's books and short stories have been turned into bad movies and television programs. "My idea of hell," he says, "is having to watch NBC's mini-series of 'The Martian Chronicles.'"

His rich language and romantic imagination translate poorly to the screen. "Screen is a realistic medium," he says. "Truffaut was afraid to put my Mechanical Hound on screen in his movie of 'Fahrenheit.' He knew people would laugh. In a movie, you must spend millions to make the audience believe a rocket ship really flies. That's why Eugene O'Neill doesn't work on the screen. There's no room in movies for the fantasy of madness. Rape, poisoning and incest have room on stage. Halfway through the movie of 'Mourning Becomes Electra,' the audience began to laugh."

"I hate to call fiction poetry, but there is a lyrical sense in Bradbury that makes him the poet of science fiction and fantasy," says Judy Del Rey, a prominent publisher of such books.

Yet even for a writer who sprinkles adjectives and metaphors like grass seed, "Something Wicked This Way Comes" is a lyrical book. "Something Wicked" is a rich plumcake," Mr. Bradbury says jocularly. "Some people say it's too rich." He thinks he has translated it well, but



Ray Bradbury on a set for the new movie based on his novel "Something Wicked This Way Comes"—a dark dream about a carnival traveling through the ages preying on the yearnings of people dissatisfied with their lives.

he has seen various cuts of the movie 15 times, and he no longer has enough distance to be sure.

Once, some 15 years ago, when Sam Peckinpah was interested in making a movie of "Something Wicked," he told Mr. Bradbury that he would simply "rip the pages out of the book and stuff them in the camera." Mr. Bradbury nods his head. "All I have done to the book," he says, "is get the essence. I'm the most photogenic author in America because I grew up on film and comic strips. You learn the image, the metaphor, from comic strips. When you hire me as a screenwriter, you hire a pomegranate. I'm that full of film. I went to 14 movies a week, seven double features, and I have total recall going back to the hour of my birth. The start of my becoming a writer was in 1923 when I was 2½ years old and saw Lon Chaney in 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame.' For me, that was the beginning of pity. In 1938, when I saw the movie for a second time, I was able to tell my friends everything that was going to happen."

His mind, he says, is like "a junkyard." "It's the faith you have with the junk you've crammed in your head that provides you with the collisions of metaphors." Sitting in

his ordinary living room on an ordinary street at midnight, still wearing the blue shorts and tennis shoes in which he sat down to his typewriter that morning, he conjures up the "speckled hides" of the bananas in his beloved Aunt Neva's pantry when he was 8 and the "smell of the spices in their time" at his grandmother's house next door when he was 9 and the "horrendous crash" when he was 15 and "a car hit a telephone pole at 70 miles an hour and people were dead all over the street and one dying woman had her jaw torn off" that has kept him from ever learning to drive a car.

In the basement below the living room is the solid junk that he has turned into simile—a 1933 Buck Rogers prize from Kellogg's, a dinosaur pencil case, a set of Oz books sent as premiums from Jell-O, "8 Mystic Card Tricks" for boy magicians in their 52-year-old cardboard box, 30 years worth of Prince Valiant comic strips, stuffed rabbits that he salvaged when his daughters threw them away, two cockhorses, Snoopy in a skeleton costume.

"I've tried to teach my friends to give me toys for Christmas," he says. "The most horrible Christmas in my life was when I was 14 and got a shirt."

There are toys on every surface, and the shelves are stuffed with books. His father was an out-of-work electric company lineman. Too poor to go to college, he went, instead, to libraries 45 years ago "and climbed into the stacks." In his script for "Something Wicked," the confrontation scene set in the town library is his favorite.

Arts & Leisure

"All the women in my life," he says, "have been English teachers, booksellers, librarians. I met my wife in a bookstore; we've been dieting together for 35 years, one of the things—along with our four daughters—that's cemented the marriage."

Special bookcases hold 250 copies of such pulp magazines as "Plastic Planet," "Galaxy" and "Amazing Stories," each with at least one Bradbury tale. Under a web of heating pipes are other bookcases crammed with foreign editions of his books and stories. He is still selling the rights at the rate of one a day, 365 anthologies or reprints or television shows every year.

"Defining science fiction," says Judy Del Rey, "is simply saying three names—Isaac Asimov, Robert A. Heinlein, and Arthur C. Clarke. One could almost add Bradbury. The four of them established touchstones for those who are to come."

He considers himself, Ray Bradbury says cheerily, "a genetic freak." Without being accosted by magic, his friends and his older brother ran the same Waukegan, Ill., streets which he transmuted into Green Town, Ill., in "Dandelion Wine" and "Something Wicked." In the dark of 5 A.M., all the young boys ran behind the 20 tigers from the 100-car-long circus train. On the hot Labor Day weekend all stood in awe of the freaks at the traveling autumn carnival.

"When I was 12, Mr. Electrico, sitting in his electric chair, beckoned me, touched me with his sword, and I was all blue electricity. He read in my face the madness after magic, the madness after the mystery of life and he said, 'It's so nice you're alive again. You were my best friend. You died on the battlefield of the Argonne Forest.' Two gifts he gave. 'You've already lived once!' And when he touched me with his sword, 'Now live forever.' What gifts to give someone."

Mr. Electrico is a part of "Something Wicked This Way Comes," which began as a short story in "Weird Tales" in 1948. In 1957, after seeing "Singin' in the Rain" 40 times, Mr. Bradbury turned his story into a 70-page screen treatment as a gift for Gene Kelly. When Mr. Kelly couldn't raise money to make the movie, Mr. Bradbury wrote the treatment into a novel which was published in 1962. The novel was optioned by half a dozen filmmakers, but all Mr. Bradbury got out of it was the option money "and a wonderful year of getting drunk at dinner with Sam Peckinpah."

Walking through Beverly Hills one morning some seven years ago, Mr. Bradbury says he met "Kirk Douglas's 19-year-old son, Peter, who was hoping to become a movie producer and wondered if I might have something in the way of a screenplay." That same week, Jack Clayton, who had rubbed shoulders with Ray Bradbury and "Something Wicked" 10 years earlier, was having lunch with Kirk Douglas. Asked what he might like to direct, Mr. Clayton, who is so fastidious he has only directed six feature films in the 24 years since his debut with "Room at the Top," mentioned "Something Wicked This Way Comes."

Kirk and Peter Douglas took an option on the book. In five months, working with Jack Clayton, Mr. Bradbury wrestled his script down from 240 pages to "an almost impossible" 120 pages. "The only fault with the book was that everybody was too goodly goodly," says Mr. Clayton.

Ben Kingsley Turns to Kean

By BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

LONDON

For Ben Kingsley, collecting the Oscar was only an exciting interlude in the serious business of preparing for a first night. Within three days of triumphing in Hollywood, he was onstage in West London, his tuxedo replaced by doublet and hose, receiving a standing ovation for a one-man show as different as conceivable from the performance that had established him as the best screen actor of 1982. The gentle sage Gandhi had become the early 19th-century thespian Edmund Kean: megalomaniac, roué and (some historians would claim) the most thrilling talent ever to have graced an English theater.

Mr. Kingsley has some way to go before he becomes a player king, like Kean, Irving or Olivier, but he has long been recognized in Britain as an actor of rich promise and rare resource. Seven years ago, the Royal Shakespeare Company cast him as Hamlet, and he gave a performance that is still remembered for the abundance of wry, rueful humor he found in the part. His sweet prince actually died mugging, pulling a self-mocking face. More recently, he created the role of the evil schoolmaster, Wackford Squeers, in the same company's "Nicholas Nickleby," though his commitment to "Gandhi" obliged him to give it up before the production reached New York. Brutus in "Julius Caesar," Faust in "Dr. Faustus," Mosca in "Volpone": much of the classical repertoire is already familiar to Mr. Kingsley.

So, of course, it was to Kean, though for several calamitous years he had no opportunity to prove it in London. He and his wife starved, and one of his children died, as he trundled his handcart round the English provinces, reciting Shakespeare to empty houses in remote towns and waiting for the call to the metropolis. When it came, he was still only 24 but terminally embittered by his frustrations and sufferings. Add an instinct for self-destruction to all that accumulated resentment and vindictiveness, and you have the explanation both for the astonishing successes and for the ultimate disasters of his turbulent career.

No one had previously seen as realistically venomous a Shylock as the one Kean presented on his debut at Drury Lane in 1814; no one had imagined that Othello, his most famous characterization, could be so passionate in both love and jealousy. Who could worry about his slightness of build, hoarseness of voice and other physical deficiencies when he was so unforgettably honest, so uniquely skillful at expressing onstage that violence of temperament which was making him so many enemies in the world outside? Lord Byron, a fervent admirer, wrote of the "laughing devil in his sneer" and of the dread everyone felt when "his frown of hatred darkly fell"; the great critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge said that to see him



"Theatergoers will be astonished by the sheer bile Mr. Kingsley injects into his performance."

act was "to read Shakespeare by flashes of lightning."

It is a lot to ask an actor, especially one suffering from jet lag, to reproduce the one-man thunderstorm that seems to have been Edmund Kean; but the London reviewers had warm words for Mr. Kingsley's bangs and blazings. "An unquestionable tour de force," wrote John Barber of The Daily Telegraph. "A triumph for him, a delight for us," declared the usually reserved Anthony Masters of The Times. The Oscar would have served its purpose, he added, if it encouraged the London crowds to discover "how superbly Mr. Kingsley commands a theater, how he mesmerizes an audience, and what versatility in vocal color, mood and physical virtuosity he can give to a worthy role."

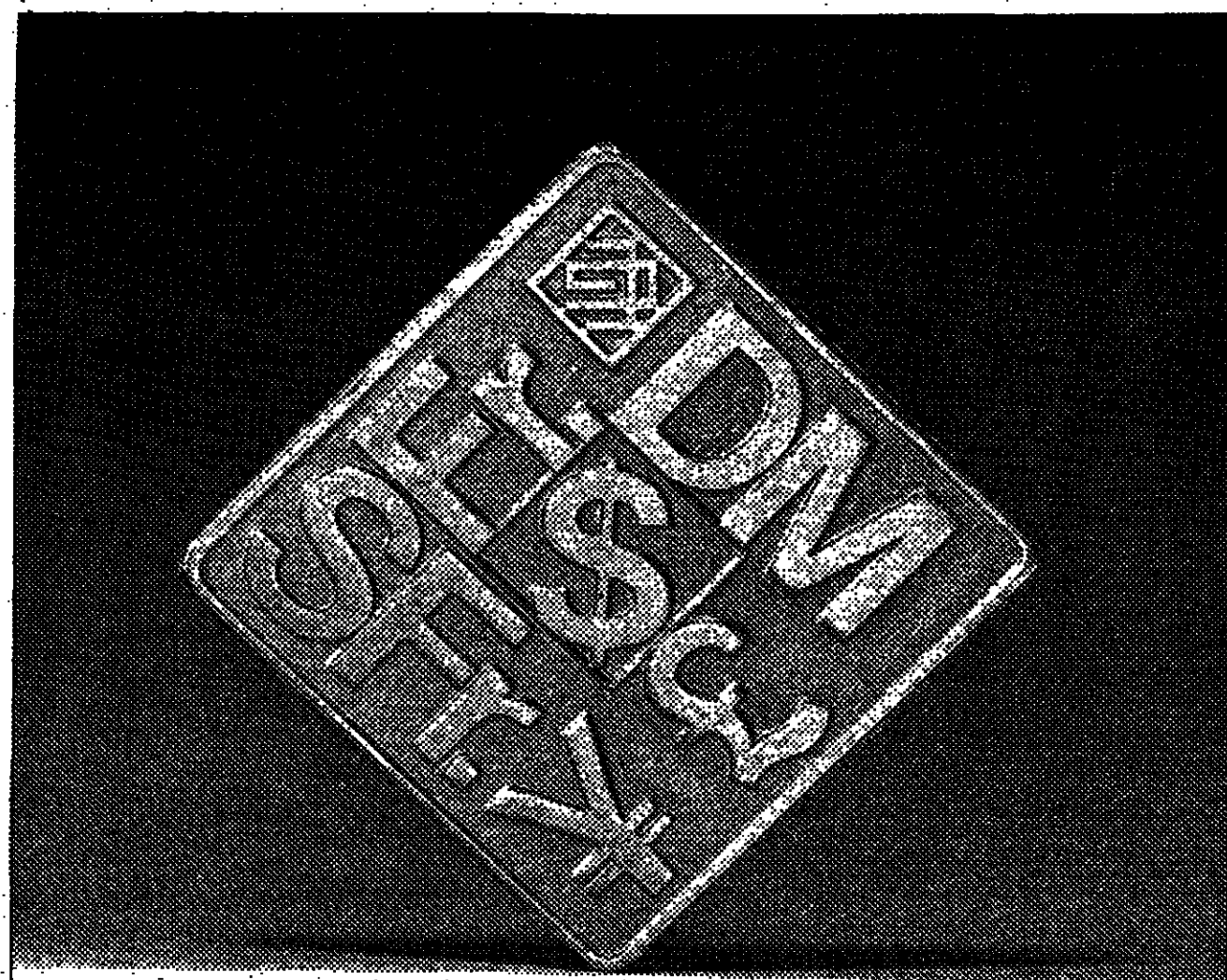
Certainly, anyone coming to the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, with fond memories of a bald magus serenely twirling his spinning wheel will be astonished by the sheer bile Mr. Kingsley injects into his performance. At first, he is muted, understated. The great actor paces around his dressing room, a thin, knowing smile on his face as he recalls the slights of the managers and the snubs supposedly inflicted by the aristocrats he believed to the last were plotting to destroy him. Then the temperature rises, the world-weary shrugs become jabs and lunges of the arms, yet another bottle of brandy comes out of the props box, the voice begins to rasp and snarl, and Kean's furious reminiscences insidiously merge into key moments from his Shakespearean performances: Shylock railing against his persecutors, Lear raging in self-pity, Timon vilifying a malevolent world.

These transitions are neatly made, both by Mr. Kingsley and by his

scriptwriter, Raymond FitzSimons, and the known facts of Kean's career would seem to justify even the more sensational of them. When Kean was crowned king of the British theater, he did indeed behave in a way that makes the frequent extracts from "Richard III" seem perfectly logical. No other actor was "ever to get in front of me onstage or come within 10 feet of me unless I beckon them." Those that threatened to usurp his space, not to mention his throne, were summarily dismissed. Those who survived had their wages cut, to sustain his own standard of living.

Meanwhile, Kean's drinking worsened, and his social and sexual indiscretions became more outrageous. The news that he had long been having an affair with the wife of a "friend" on the Drury Lane committee scandalized the public and inflamed audiences into displays of indignation against him. Incoherent insults were traded across the footlights, as the great thespian lurched through his role and around the stage. In 1833, he collapsed while playing Othello and died a few weeks later, a 43-year-old ruin.

It is an unseemly story, to put it mildly, and Mr. Kingsley makes no attempt artificially to sweeten it. On the contrary, his performance demonstrates how much variety a good actor can find in anger and contempt. Mr. Kingsley can weep, screech, cackle, squawk, foam, then sound as straightforward and reasonable as Iago in "Othello"—and all within the space of a few sentences. "He comes before us with the added authority of the Oscar," summed up Michael Billington of The Guardian, "but what he gives us is vintage Edmund Kean."



However you pronounce our name, we're the bank to talk to about foreign currency.

As we've grown from Israel's major bank into a worldwide bank in international currency transactions, more and more businessmen are learning to pronounce our name. They've discovered that in today's fluctuating money markets, Bank Hapoalim is ideally positioned to provide data and implement decisions rapidly and reliably. They've learned how \$22.3 billion in assets, facilitates exchange across a span of currencies and time zones. And they're finding, in 360 banking offices in 14 countries, specialists who can advise them about the most favorable buy, reduce risks, and structure currency investment packages. Bank Hapoalim, one of the world's 100 leading banks, and among the world's top 50 in profitability. Integrating 60 years of experience into a realtime approach to foreign currency transactions.

And that's something to talk about.



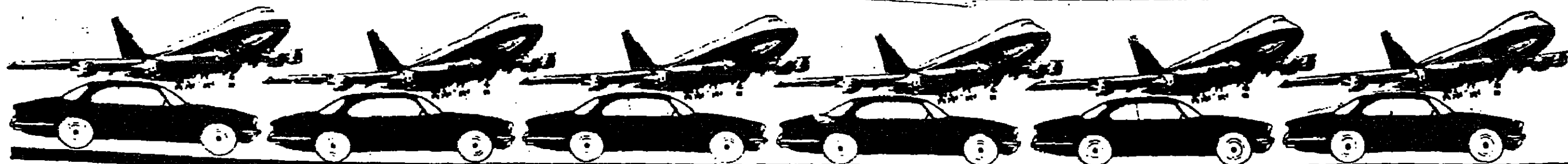
Bank Hapoalim The bank to talk to.

Head Office: 50 Rothschild Blvd., 65124 Tel Aviv, Israel. Tel: (03)628111

New York • Los Angeles • Chicago • Philadelphia • Boston • Miami • Toronto • Montreal • London • Manchester • Paris • Zurich • Luxembourg • Buenos Aires • Sao Paulo • Caracas • Mexico City • Montevideo • Punta del Este • Panama City • Cayman Islands

And over 340 branches of the group in Israel

Omri/Karmon/Shen/Neuman



A revolutionary KOPEL holiday offer!

FREE AS A BIRD IN EUROPE

Reduced price flight ticket to Europe
Tour Europe in a rental car

Hertz Cars throughout Europe
From only \$3 a day!

\$3 a day
no mileage limitation,
and no additional charge for
returning car in another city.

Interest free, non-linked payments.

Only Kopel, Israel's largest travel agent can offer this revolutionary European holiday programme.

To find out just how worthwhile it is, drop in to any Kopel office in Israel, and choose your flight to one of Europe's big cities.

Fly by a reliable, scheduled airline. When you deplane, your hired car (no mileage limitation) will be waiting.

And when you finish touring and are ready to fly home, you leave the car at the city of your choice (decided when you register) without extra charge.

Choose one of these revolutionary "fly and drive" plans. Additional car passengers pay for flight only.

COPENHAGEN

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Copenhagen, take out a Hertz car, and return it (no extra charge) at one of the following places: Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Nice, Paris, Milan, Rome, Zurich, Munich or Brussels and fly back to Tel Aviv from where you returned your car!

Flight, per person, **\$488 only!**

ROME

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Rome, receive your Hertz car, return it (no extra charge) at one of the following places: Rome, Milan, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Munich, Frankfurt, Paris, Nice, Brussels or Zurich. From there, fly back to Tel Aviv.

Flight, per person, **\$338 only!**

MADRID

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Madrid, get the Hertz car, return it (no extra charge) in Madrid or Barcelona, then fly back to Tel Aviv.

Flight, per person, **\$482 only!**

You may also return the car in Paris (additional \$55 charge), or at Amsterdam or Rome (additional \$80 charge).

BRUSSELS

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Frankfurt, receive your Hertz car and return it (no extra charge) at one of the following places: Brussels, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris or Zurich, then fly from there to Tel Aviv!

Flight, per person, **\$400 only!**

MILAN

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Milan, take out your Hertz car, return it (no extra charge) at one of the following places: Rome, Milan, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Munich, Frankfurt, Paris, Nice, Brussels or Zurich, and fly back from there to Tel Aviv.

Flight, per person, **\$374 only!**

Choose one of these Hertz cars!

- "Economy" class, unlimited mileage, **\$6.5** per day per person (2 passengers minimum)
- "Small" class, unlimited mileage, **\$8.5** per day per person (2 passengers minimum)
- "Medium" class, unlimited mileage, **\$10.5** per day per person (2 passengers minimum)

FRANKFURT

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Frankfurt, receive a Hertz car, return it (no extra charge) at one of the following places: Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, Zurich, Paris, then fly back to Tel Aviv!

Flight, per person, **\$400 only!**

Choose one of these Hertz cars!

- "Economy" class unlimited mileage, **\$6.5** per day per person (2 passengers minimum)
- "Small" class, unlimited mileage, **\$8.5** per day per person (2 passengers minimum)
- "Medium" class, unlimited mileage **\$10.5** per day per person (2 passengers minimum)

AMSTERDAM

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Amsterdam, receive a Hertz car, return it (no extra charge), at one of the following places: Amsterdam, Paris, Frankfurt, Brussels or Zurich, then back to Tel Aviv.

Flight, per person, **\$400 only!**

BARCELONA

Fly with Kopel from Tel Aviv to Barcelona, receive your Hertz car, return it (no extra charge) at Barcelona or Madrid, then back to Tel Aviv.

Flight, per person, **\$450 only!**

You may also return the car in Paris for (additional \$55 charge), or in Amsterdam or Rome (additional \$80 charge).

Choose one of these Hertz cars!

- "Economy" class, unlimited mileage, **\$4** per day per person (2 passengers minimum).
- "Small" class car, unlimited mileage, **\$5.5** per day per person per day (2 passengers minimum).
- "Medium" class, unlimited mileage, **\$7** per day per person (2 passengers minimum).

Children

50% reduction on flight ticket for children under 12!

Important!

- ☐ Larger car available for additional fee.
- ☐ Additional passengers pay for flight only.
- ☐ Rental conditions: 14 days minimum, 30 days maximum. Prices do not include local taxes and insurance fees (charged in accordance with local tariff).

2 Special Payment Possibilities!



50% down payment on booking package deal, and 50% in 4 equal, interest free, unlinked payments (in shekels) starting the first of the month following ticket purchase; or 10% down payment on booking package deal, and 90% in 9 monthly, equal, interest free, dollar linked payments, starting the first of the month following ticket purchase. Details and booking: Kopel offices and agencies all over the country.



TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

IT'S A GREAT WORLD— KOPEL MAKES IT GREATER!



THE FURIOUS debate over the authenticity of the "Hitler Diaries," now being published in part by Stern and the London Sunday Times, is not likely to die down soon.

To establish their authenticity, Stern invited Lord Dacre, better known as historian Hugh Trevor-Roper, to examine the diaries, comprising 60 volumes of hand-written pages, in the Swiss bank vault where they were kept before publication. Lord Dacre said, at a press conference arranged by the magazine this week in Hamburg, that he believed the diaries to be genuine. Returning to London, in the midst of a cry of doubts from other historians, the British professor decided to reserve judgment.

Whether the diaries are genuine and a first-rate journalistic scoop, or one of the biggest and cleverest

Fake of the century?

By MEIR MERHAV / Post Bonn Correspondent

forgeries of the century, it is certain that they will be a godsend to those who have long been out to rehabilitate Hitler. They will no doubt go on believing that "the Fuehrer did not know" about the atrocities committed by his henchmen or about the extermination of the Jews, let alone ordered

it. Once introduced into the public realm, the diaries will not disappear again even if they are conclusively proved to be fakes; there are many who still believe in the authenticity of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. It is difficult to believe that Stern magazine would run the risk of journalistic suicide by falling for the

hoax of clever forgers. But such things have happened before to respectable magazines and publishers. In 1972, Clifford Irving fooled McGraw-Hill and Time Inc. with the forged autobiography of Howard Hughes, and in 1967, *The Sunday Times* paid \$150,000 for Mussolini's diaries, which turned out to be the forgery work of two elderly Italian ladies.

IF THE "Hitler Diaries" being serialized by Stern and the *Sunday Times* are forgeries, the fakers must have gone to extraordinary trouble; whatever their purpose — financial or political or both — it probably could have been achieved by much less than the 60 volumes that have mysteriously come into Stern's possession.

The magazine is keeping the

immediate source of the diaries a closely guarded secret, but what it has revealed of the two-and-a-half year chase of its reporter, Gerd Heidemann, after the documents flown out of Hitler's bunker in the small hours of April 21, 1945, reads like a detective story. Ten Junkers planes flew out members of Hitler's entourage and their belongings from a Berlin already surrounded by 6,000 Russian tanks, and the plane carrying Hitler's personal documents crashed at Boernerdsdorf, south of Dresden. Valuables were scattered among the trees and carried off by the local people. Some surviving witnesses say gold bars were taken, but the most valuable items were the steel boxes containing Hitler's personal papers. Why someone would lock them away for 38 years and make them

public only in the 50th year since Hitler's rise to power is anybody's guess — as long as Stern keeps mum and its informants in hiding.

Among the historians who have cast doubts on the authenticity of the diaries are Alan Bullock, Karl Dietrich Bracher and Werner Maser, as well as David Irving, who has made a name for himself by arguing that Hitler was unaware of the atrocities committed by his underlings. The doubters are unconvinced by the rather cursory examination by handwriting experts to which Stern has submitted parts of the diaries.

There has never been any mention by Hitler's close associates of the Fuehrer keeping a diary. Prof. Werner Maser, a well-known expert on Hitler, has argued that Parkinson disease made it impossible for

Hitler to write in ink. THE FEW diary excerpts so far published — Stern intends to drag out publication for 18 months — already provide welcome material for those who want to refurbish the image of the Fuehrer, but throw little fresh light on the history of the Nazi regime.

One diary entry, after *Kristallnacht* of November 1938, will no doubt serve the Hitler cultists: Hitler professes shock at the excesses of "some hotheads" who have caused "millions and millions of damage to the Reich, in broken glass alone," and notes that he has heard of killings of Jews and suicides among them. Another item that will please Hitler fans is the contempt and dislike expressed in the diaries for Goebbels and particularly for Himmler.

THE REACTION of some donors is to stop giving, if they object to the conventional fund-raising apparatus. For Mel Jaffee, of Orange County, California, it meant giving more than ever before.

The owner of a chain of "home improvement centres in southern California, Jaffee said he wanted to make sure that money he was giving for Israel was actually going to Israel.

"I realize that local organizations need funding," he says, "but everybody's overheads are too high." He estimates that of every dollar given to the UJA, about 35 per cent is spent in organizational costs.

It was in this frame of mind that he came to Israel on a UJA Prime Minister's Mission in 1974. On his flight home, he sat next to the new president of Tel Aviv University, Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar.

"I think it was a plot. In fact, I know it was a plot," he says with a grin. The upshot was that Jaffee

A FRIEND INDEED

By HAIM SHAPIRO / Jerusalem Post Reporter

ended his activities for the UJA and became active in promoting Tel Aviv University. This week, as a result of a donation of \$1.5 million, the university's Centre for Strategic Studies was officially dedicated in honour of him and his wife, Sheila. Actively concerned with Israel's well-being, Jaffee wanted to promote the country's economic well-being by selling Israeli products. But something was missing.

"To be profitable for Israel, it has

to be profitable for me," he said. And when orders arrived late, everybody lost out. His first major contribution to the university was to fund a chair in international trade, now occupied by Professor Ze'ev Hirsh.

BUT HE ALSO became involved in creating a link between the university and the community. Orange County, a large suburban residential area south of Los Angeles had largely been neglected by Israeli in-

stitutions — which had concentrated on the large cities — so there was plenty of room for activities.

He stresses that the Friends of Tel Aviv University, which now has an office and full-time worker in his area, is not just involved in fund-raising. "We want a dialogue with Israel," he says, and so the university has been providing the community with an activity once a month.

Nor, he adds, have the Friends of Tel Aviv University, which has some 600 members, taken money away from other charities. "Most of it is new money," he says. The money comes from people who had not given at all before.

Another link is that the community has 20 students at Tel Aviv University's medical school, which, he says, is one of the best in the world. The students from California have their courses in English and intend to return to the U.S. to practise.

At the same time, the university has benefitted, from trusts and legacies and the establishment of academic chairs. Jaffee says much of the credit for this is due to the university's liaison official, Raya Talil. Talil says: "He dragged the community along with him."

AS FOR THE Centre for Strategic Studies, he was first impressed with its head, Aluf (res.) Aharon Yariv, whose credibility, Jaffee says, is well known both in and out of Israel. The centre produces factual and independent thinking, he said, something that he believes is the product in the best interest of Israel, something that can contribute both to the country's security and to its economic well-being.

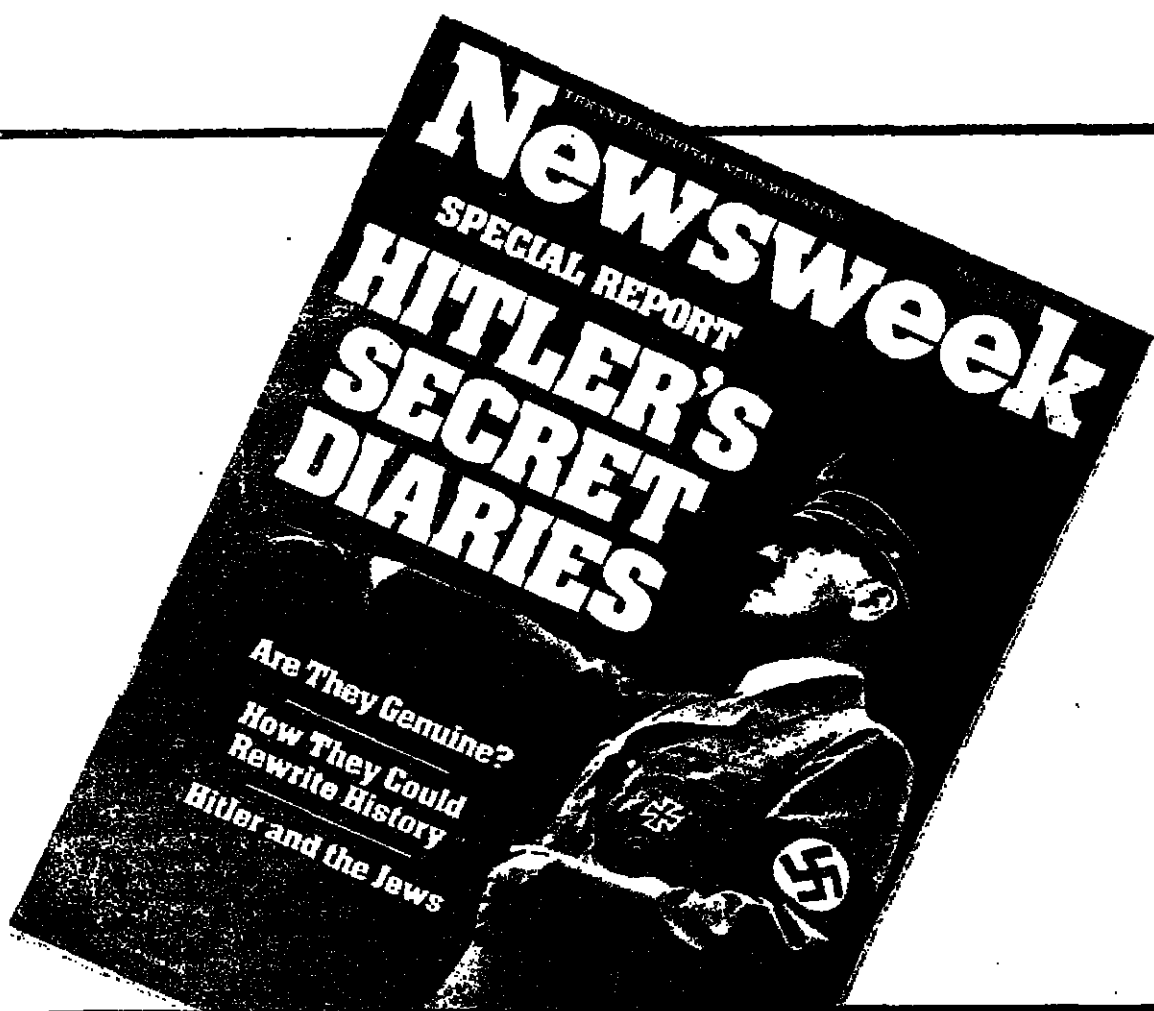
Practising what he preaches, Jaffee believes that people should know where their money is going, whether they give \$500 or \$1m.

In fact, he muses, it's often harder for the man who gives \$500 than for the man who gives \$1million.



Mel and Sheila Jaffee, flanked by Aharon Yariv (left) and Haim Ben-Shahar, at the dedication of the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies. (Michal Roche-Ben Ami)

The Fuhrer Furore



Outside views. Inside information.

TO THE OUTSIDER, Israel's academic community would appear to be obsessed with publishing. Indeed, there is more academic publishing in Israel per person than anywhere else in the world. Over 100 new titles are published here each year, even though many scholars publish their works abroad.

So committed to academic publishing were Israeli scholars that in 1929, a year generally noted for its riots, the four-year-old Hebrew University, with a student body of 200, decided to set up its own press, which was named for the university's then president, J.L. Magnes.

"The Land of Israel is in many respects far from being in vital touch with the great world of scholarship," wrote Magnes, "and it is therefore essential for scholars of the university to maintain contact through their works with their colleagues throughout the world."

ACADEMIC PUBLISHING by definition need not be financially profitable or aimed at a mass audience. Works for publication are screened by a distinguished, high-brow committee of university professors.

Yet, ironically, in Israel, quite a few university publications have outsold their commercial counterparts — running into the fourth, fifth or even tenth editions. (A first edition usually runs between 1,000 and 2,000 copies.)

Even in absolute terms, scholarly books in Hebrew often sell as well as, or better than, similar books published in English by large university presses. Dictionaries, books on the Bible, Jewish history and Judaism sell very well to the section of the Israeli population that is devoted to books.

Over two-thirds of the academic publishing in Israel is in Hebrew. Because of the large concentration of foreign-language translators and editors here, numerous books are also published in English, Arabic, Spanish and French. Israeli publications in Arabic make their way, through "informal" channels, to libraries in the Arab world.

WHY IS so much scholarly publication taking place?

"Although 80 per cent of the Jews live in the Diaspora, 80 per cent of the Jewish scholars in the world now live in Israel," explains Ben-Zion D. Yehoshua, managing director of the Magnes Press, which

publishes between 80 and 100 new titles each year.

The immigration in the 1970s of Jewish intellectuals from the Soviet Union has triggered a wealth of publications about Soviet Jewry. The latest in the series is the Magnes title *In Search of Self* (David Priul, editor).

Here the thinking and aspirations of the prime-movers of the Soviet Jewish aliyah movement discuss issues such as the participation of Jews in human rights movements and the pros and cons of immigration.

The Magnes Press has published over 1,500 books, most of which have dealt with Jewish and Middle East subjects. The press, which often participates in joint ventures with funding bodies or presses abroad, makes a modest profit and authors receive 15 per cent royalties on the sales price of each volume.

By THOMAS THOMSON/Bahrain ARAB MONEY MANAGERS are looking East for a potentially more profitable home for some of their billions of petrodollars.

With their oil output slumping because of the world glut, Gulf states are turning to East Asia and Australasia, partly to diversify investments traditionally held in the U.S. and Europe, according to bankers and economists.

But Gulf investment managers are also seeking countries with high-growth potential when the world economic recovery begins, they said.

"The Asia and the Pacific basin countries will have growth considerably in excess of Europe and the U.S. for the next 10 years," Kuwait Asia Bank's general manager, John House, predicts.

Bankers stress that only a small portion of Arab petrodollars are moving East. But this means big

PROLIFIC SCHOLAR

By BARBARA SOFER / Special to the Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV University does not have its own press, but instead publishes in cooperation with various commercial houses, giving their publications an eclectic look. *The Internal Struggle Within the Palestinian Movement 1929-1939* by Yuval Arnon-Ohanna, for example, looks like a thriller, with an armed, keffiyeh-wearing Arab fighter in full colour on the cover.

Inside is the carefully documented history of the power brokerage within the Arab nationalist movement in Palestine. It is typical of the books published by the high-power Shiloah Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies at Tel Aviv University. In a different vein, the university teamed up with Hakibutz Hameuchad to produce T. Ruebner's *Monographs* of poetess Lea Goldberg.

One of the newest and most impressive Tel Aviv University books is a handsome coffee table

volume called *The Conquest of Lachish* by Sethmarchib, by David Ussishkin. Here we see the combination of history, Bible, geography and archeology that Israeli scholars are so adept at.

HISTORY OF a more modern sort is recorded in three books of oral history and local stories published recently by the University of Haifa. Researchers have put together two books on the history of Beit She'an and Shijoni, to capture modern history before it slips through our fingers.

Bar-Ilan University published 14 books last year, all related to Judaism and history of Israel. Israel's religious university has been publishing books since 1978, under the direction of Miriam Droni.

Neither the Technion nor the Weizmann Institute has its own press, although the Weizmann does publish science textbooks for schools. Even the veteran Magnes Press has shied away from scientific books, because of the need for frequent revisions. However, a Magnes Press sister company, Mount Scopus Publications, is about to publish a science series for young readers.

So, if you had thought that university publishing was intended to adorn professors' bookshelves, you might be well advised to have a look at what Israeli prolific scholars have published this year.

Gulf looks East

business, given that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members, mainly the Gulf states, are estimated to hold up to \$400 billion in investable reserves.

The most tangible sign of increasing Arab interest in Asia is an influx of Arab banks to financial centres such as Singapore and Hongkong.

THE BANKERS say that while part of the new surpluses generated by the Gulf states would be invested in the East, they did not predict funds being withdrawn from the West.

Only financial markets in the U.S. and Europe have the size to absorb the vast sums the Arabs have invested, a Kuwaiti banker notes.

"But we are thinking about putting a small percentage, perhaps a

tenth, of our new money into Asia," he says.

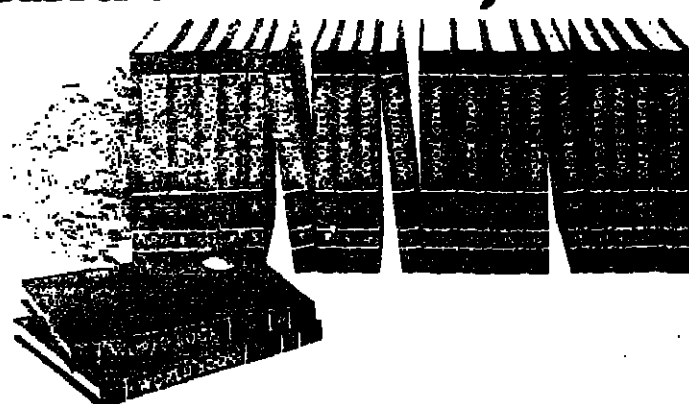
But Hongkong, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia are all countries beginning to excite Arab interest.

Economists figure that the 13 OPEC countries had a current account balance of payments deficit last year because of falling oil output, down to about 16 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of 31 million.

But very rich Gulf states such as Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which would probably remain in surplus this year, would be the main spenders in the East, they say.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has already invested fairly large sums in Japan, with the yen seen to be the country's third most important investment currency after the dollar and the German mark. (Reuters)

Subscribe now to THE JERUSALEM POST at last month's prices, and win the World Book Encyclopedia or another fabulous prize. SAVE MONEY, AND WIN A WORLD OF KNOWLEDGE



HOW DO YOU SAVE?

A year's subscription to The Jerusalem Post costs IS 6790. A six-month subscription costs IS 3650. These prices represent EXTRA SAVINGS on your subscription for the term of this offer. The subscription prices have been in effect since March 1, and we are keeping them at this rate until May 13, despite recent increases in prices of individual issues of The Jerusalem Post.

You save up to 20% over newsstand prices if you subscribe — or renew — by May 13! And, all future price increases during the term of your subscription will be borne by us.

You have a chance to win one of the prizes described at right. To participate in the lottery, fill out the form at right, and submit it with your subscription order. Only subscribers who order — and pay for — their subscriptions on or before May 13 (postmark date) are eligible for the draw.

HOW DO YOU SIGN UP?

Start or renew a one-year or six-month subscription to The Jerusalem Post not later than May 13, and your name will automatically be entered in a draw for these fantastic prizes:

FIRST PRIZE: The 22-volume World Book Encyclopedia. Unsurpassed in sales and reputation, throughout the world. Accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date, 1983 edition.

SECOND PRIZE: A two-volume World Book Dictionary, with over 225,000 entries and 3,000 illustrations. A "must" for every family, school and library. 1983 edition.

THIRD PRIZE: The five-volume supplement to the famous Childcraft series. Books are: The Magic of Words, The Puzzle Book, About Dogs, Story of the Sea and The Indian Book. A delightful learning experience for your children or grandchildren.

FOURTH PRIZE: The World Book Illustrated Medical Encyclopedia, a complete guide that describes every major medical problem known to man, including an index of symptoms and advice for home care and first aid.

FIFTH PRIZE: Science Year, the World Book science annual. Describes and explains the year's important developments in science and technology. Five volumes (1978-1982).

SIXTH PRIZE: Word Power, the two-volume aid to improving your command of English. Includes thesaurus to enlarge your vocabulary, tips for improving your writing style, useful quotations and many other features.

HOW DO YOU WIN?

Winners will be selected on May 22, at random, in the presence of representatives of World Book-Childcraft and The Jerusalem Post.

The Post's staff members and their immediate families are not eligible to participate. The winners' names will be published in The Jerusalem Post on May 27, and winners will also be notified individually by mail. Prizes will be distributed by World Book-Childcraft.

Subscribers interested in seeing the prizes (or other World Book products) are invited to contact Mr. Reuven Liebman, 8 Ben Tabai St., Jerusalem. Tel. 02/665805 or 699941, or visit the World Book-Childcraft stand, no. 280, at the Jerusalem Book Fair.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Subscription order form

To: The Jerusalem Post Subscriptions Dept., P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000

Please begin/renew my subscription to The Jerusalem Post for the term indicated below. (All prices listed include VAT)

- ☐ 1 year at IS 6790*
- ☐ six months, at IS 3650*
- ☐ three months, at IS 1880

* For one-year and six-month subscribers only.

Please enter my name in the draw for the World Book-Childcraft products described in this ad. This offer ends May 13, 1983

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

_____ Tel. _____

For office use: _____

Visit The Jerusalem Post at stand no. 811, the Jerusalem Book Fair, April 25-30

Law and longevity

A distinguished committee is deciding how the "Long-Term Care Insurance Law," concerning the rights of the aged, should be implemented, reports Leah Abramowitz.



EVERYONE knows that the needs of the elderly, the invalids and the mentally ill are sorely underplayed in Israel; and that services in the community are inadequate, uncoordinated or lacking altogether.

Progress is being made regarding the elderly since the Knesset passed the "Long-Term Care Insurance Law" in November, 1980. The law establishes that the protection of the rights of the aged — particularly of the chronically ill and incapacitated — is the responsibility of a new division in Bituah Leumi (the National Insurance Institute).

A distinguished committee of gerontologists, physicians, academicians and officials in government and industry have been working since then to draw up ways to implement the law.

Professor Kalman Mann, former director of Hadassah Hospital and chairman of the committee, explains that their recommendations will soon be presented to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, and subsequently will be made public.

Certain principles regarding the care of the aged are already apparent from an article recently published by the Division of Research and Development of Bituah Leumi, whose senior officials act as the committee's professional advisers and coordinators. Like other grants by Bituah Leumi, the services and benefits recommended for the elderly will be given as a "right," not as a "favor."

The 1980 law deals mainly with the needs of the aged at home, and encourages improvement of conditions there. Much thought has been given to home-care services, Meals on Wheels, day-care centres, home helpers, and counselling for the families of the aged. However, the committee also relates to those who need nursing homes or institutions or the physically or mentally incapacitated.

There are 4,328 beds in institutions for chronically ill patients in Israel at present, of which approximately half are privately owned and operated. Still, 83 per cent of the occupancy of these beds is financed by government funds (the Ministry of Health). There are about 14 beds per 1,000 people over the age of 65 available in Israel and, according to experts, this is a reasonable ratio, not worse than that of other Western countries, and even better than some.

Yet for those who work with the chronically ill, the lack of placement opportunities or free beds is the prime problem facing the acutely ill and their professional or family caretakers. Once the agonizing decision has been reached to place in an institution, it is frustrating and even physically destructive to discover there are actually no options.

Brenda Morganstein, one of the professional organizers working with the committee that is dealing with the law on the protection of rights of the chronically ill, admits that there are over 600 unfulfilled requests for institutionalization. But, she claims, the question is one of proper distribution of resources, not of a real lack of facilities. Actually, one of the leading prin-

ciples of the law is to limit institutionalization solely to the most difficult cases, and to provide incentives and services which will ease the burden and allow families to retain their handicapped relatives at home. The reasons for this are twofold: one, for the chronically ill or incapacitated patient's sake (experience shows that the elderly fare better at home than in nursing homes), and secondly, for the sake of the national treasury, since

nothing is as wasteful and expensive as institutionalization.

Since the primary source of aid for the elderly (in any state of health) remains in the family, it is expedient and advisable to find ways of strengthening its capacity to deal with relatives in need of long-term care. Clearly, the services available today, particularly home help, are not adequate. Often a little auxiliary help "in cash or in kind" from the proper authorities can

make all the difference.

For example, instead of married sons or daughters sleeping in turns at their mother's house because she has been recently widowed and suffers from paranoia or forgetfulness, it would seem reasonable to introduce a helper or, if this isn't sufficient, to hire night help (now available only to the very wealthy on a private basis).

The committee has chosen as its target population those elderly who

suffer from functional disabilities, and are thus dependent on others. It distinguishes between those who require help with personal needs — feeding, washing or even walking — and those with home-help needs such as cleaning, cooking, shopping, etc., but does not distinguish between physical or mental incapacity. The very old (80-plus) are more likely to need assistance, and more and more of it, than those 20 years younger, according to the committee's empirical research.

Indeed, the work of the committee in general is well rooted in research data such as those from surveys, especially conducted on the needs of the elderly and on existing solutions for their problems. The committee members have gathered information on where the funds for the elderly are now spent (two-thirds for services in the homes), and on how many old people actually need home help (39 per cent of those over age 85, as compared with 12 per cent for the younger group of 65 to 69 years-old).

The committee's overall goal is not to suggest a replacement for existing medical or social services for the aged. It aims at broadening the present system and improving knowledge of what exists and where, and how to obtain services so that poorly informed elderly citizens won't have to scurry around to obtain what help is available.

Moreover, the law in question provides an ongoing system of evaluation so as to allow for changing needs, and will be effected through local, inter-disciplinary coordinating committees whose grasp of the whole local picture enables them to plan intelligently.

The committee has advised changing the present, unnecessarily confusing system whereby chronic patients are dealt with by one government body, while the slightly incapacitated (mentally or physically) belong to another government office. The elderly should be considered to be part of a sequence: in many instances, the members stress, the slightly incapacitated elderly person today may well be a chronically ill patient by the time all the forms and office procedures are completed.

The elderly handicapped person differs from the younger, physically dependent person, because:

- In the older population, one can expect a steady, perhaps gradual deterioration, sometimes accompanied by mental confusion.
 - Many handicapped elderly are widowed and live alone. Even if they have a spouse he or she may be as incapacitated as the patient. If he or she lives with adult children, new, inter-generational difficulties, not always recognized by the authorities yet nevertheless significant, may arise.
 - The aged have particular difficulties attaining assistance either because there aren't enough facilities available, or because of unclear information or immobility.
- The time has come to pay special attention to the needs of chronically ill aged Israelis and to find ways of coordinating the services in their behalf. The long-term care committee's approach is realistic, practical, tendentious and long overdue.

A la mode

IT IS ALMOST impossible for local clothing manufacturers to make all the stops on the world's fashion merry-go-round in order to keep up with the latest styles.

Thanks to Yadov, a video services company in Bnei Brak, Israeli fashion exporters no longer always have to travel abroad to be in the know. Yadov has acquired local distribution rights for "Depeche Mode" video cassettes featuring glimpses of the cream of Parisian designers; in the near future, it will also distribute cassettes highlighting the Milan shows.

Several of the creations featured in the "Depeche Mode" cassette this reporter viewed are also illustrated in a recent issue of the fashion magazine of the same name which is available in Israel. However, the photographs in the magazine have been taken from one specific angle — with the focus on front or back — whereas on video, the models are shown parading the garments and showing them to their best advantage from every side. Also, the pictures on the video screen can be frozen to facilitate close inspection of silhouette, cut and details. Each cassette contains an hour-long tape with a great volume and variety of fashion.

Yadov originally intended to use the fashion cassettes as a promotional tool to popularize 200 other video programmes which the company distributes in Israel: If members of video libraries could prove that they had seen a particular number of these programmes, they would be entitled to purchase a fashion cassette for only \$10. The idea was to create a demand for the other programmes.

Meanwhile, there has been some interest in the fashion cassettes among people associated with the industry who don't necessarily want to follow through on Yadov's promotional venture. They need the fashion cassettes immediately,

and are prepared to pay something closer to their real value. For bona fide fashion manufacturers and designers, as well as for fashion departments of newspapers and magazines, the cassettes cost \$300.

The "Depeche Mode" cassettes are in French with a Hebrew voice-over and English subtitles. Top-line creations shown include those by Yves Saint Laurent, Anne Marie Beretta, Claude Montana, Sonia Rykiel, Kenzo, Karl Lagerfeld, Azedine Alaia, Popi Moreni, Michel Klein and other rising stars.

According to the cassette viewed, Paris is setting the tone for revealing summertime attire with see-through fabrics and lots of exposure at back and midriff. The square silhouette vies with vampish Hollywood starlet styles which cling to the body with the second-skin fit of a swimsuit.

Ample, three-quarter length jackets and vests fit comfortably over slimmed ensembles. Safari and sailor suits are back on board — the latter taking in the whole naval inventory, from admirals' uniforms to the casual informality of deck swabs.

During the past several seasons, haute couture has borrowed extensively from the army, the navy and the air force. Now, it's moving in the direction of the police force with policemen's uniforms replete with whistles!

Graphics are still strong, but not as severe as they were last season. Squares and triangles are given bright, fluid movement in a medley of paint-box colours. Newsprint dominates in the print story. Pajama dressing — really coming into its own — has ceased to be a bedroom affair and has emerged into the streets. Key colours are vivid lollipops, plus perennial black, white and grey. The most favoured accessory is the pareo, often used for layered effects when tied around skirts and pants.

G.F.C.



'Blue Point' for spring

(Mullin & Haremaray)

In Shekem style...

SHEKEM, the defence establishment's retail chain, insists that it no longer sells clothing, but "fashions."

During the past year, Shekem adopted its own fashion label — "Blue Point" — for casual merchandise which it orders from local manufacturers, and for the more limited number of items which it imports directly.

The stores report that, as a result, their clothing department sales rose last year a dramatic 73 per cent in real terms over the sales of the previous year.

Fashions available at Shekem for spring and summer wear were displayed recently at a benefit showing in Tel Aviv, and included many "Blue Point" label items.

M.M.

Doctor-on-the-spot

A doctor's diary/Dr. David Samson

hospital emergency room. From there they both most likely would have been admitted to the internal medicine department for further investigations and treatment.

At 84, Shlomo Bar Niv is one of my most senior patients. He lives with Gila, his married daughter, and her family on one of the moshavim I look after. Because his locomotion is somewhat restricted by arthritis, I visit him routinely about twice a month; the moshav nurse also looks in on him from time to time.

A string of minor to moderate cardiac upsets in the past few years have left their mark on Shlomo, who now has to take three different daily medications to enable him to make the most of his remaining cardiac reserves. With such medication tailored to suit his day-to-day needs, Shlomo leads an acceptably active life and can usually take care of all his personal requirements, such as dressing and washing, without having to call upon his busy daughter.

On one such recent visit, Shlomo was his usual non-committal self, but Gila told me that he had been off his food for the previous few days, as well as being rather reluctant to get out of bed in the morning. When he did he seemed to be more breathless than usual.

Subsequent examination indicated that he had slipped into what was as yet mild heart failure. By adjusting his medications appropriately on the spot, I hoped I could forestall any further deterioration in the situation, and return him to his previous reasonable cardiac balance. When I paid him a follow-up visit two days later, I was pleased to find Shlomo feeling much better and already out of bed, pottering about in the garden.

Rahel Biron is one of several of my diabetic patients who requires a daily insulin injection to keep herself right. She's had diabetes for

more than 15 years and, as the case should be, is intimately acquainted with both the condition in general and its special effects on her in particular. Thus she knows how to adjust and correct her diet and insulin requirements according to her daily activity schedule. Over the years, she's managed perfectly well with only a minimum of interference from me and has steered clear of trouble — usually.

One evening recently however I received a rather distraught phone call from Liora Birkel, one of Rahel's neighbours. Liora told me that Rahel had arrived home from work earlier that evening and had been extremely rude and abusive to her as she'd gone into her house. After that, Liora heard some crashing noises from inside Rahel's house, as if things were falling or being pushed over.

Taking Rahel's key, which she had been given for use in just such circumstances, she had let herself

into the house to find Rahel lying unconscious on the kitchen floor. Hence the phone call to me.

I was aware that pressure at Rahel's job occasionally demanded that she work continuously throughout her lunchtime break, so that she might sometimes delay or overlook taking sufficient food during the middle of the day as her morning insulin dose required.

This in turn could lead to hypoglycemia — too little sugar in the blood — which could certainly bring about unconsciousness and the bizarre, out-of-character behaviour which preceded it. I knew, I'd seen it twice before in Rahel.

When I got to her house I performed an on-the-spot blood test and the diagnosis of hypoglycemia was confirmed. Within two minutes of my giving Rahel an intravenous injection of glucose to restore her blood sugar level to normal, she had come round completely and was apologizing profusely for any trouble she might have caused, especially before she had become unconscious. She, too, knew how she was liable to behave when she was short of sugar.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 The History of Eretz Yisrael 8.40 English 9.05 Spoken Arabic 9.20 English 7.30 Ma Ptom 10.10 English 6.10.25 Literature 10.45 Science 5.6 11.05 Math/Geometry 5.11.20 English 6.11.40 Literature 7.9 12.00 Geography 5.6 12.30 English 9.13.00 Science 9.12.13.35 English 4.15.10 Everyman's University: Development and Planning of Study Programmes; Biochemistry; Our Early Years; 16.00 The Universe 16.30 Pretty Butterflies 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine
CHL JEN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Documentary — Israel's Mediterranean Beaches
18.00 Cartoons
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Kid's Club
18.45 Inventions and Innovations
19.00 Between Children and State
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 Documentary on the Jews of Holland
20.30 Lookout Point — bi-weekly science and technology magazine
21.00 Mabai Newsreel

21.30 Moked — weekly interview programme
22.05 Joe Hill, Bo Widerberg's 1971 film tells of a legendary labour hero. Starring: Tommy Berggren, Anis Schindler and Kevin Macle
24.00 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.40 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 (TV 3) Richie Rich 18.40 (JTV 3) Amazing Animals 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Teachers Only 21.10 Documentary 22.00 News in English 22.15 Simon and Simon

ON THE AIR

First Programme
6.11 Musical Clock
7.07 Michael Hayden: Divertimento for Flute, Oboe, Horn and Bassoon; Playlet Wind Sextet; Donizetti: Concertino for English Horn (Holliger)
8.05 Bach: Double Concerto (Urquiza, Toyoda); Mozart: Sonata for Two Pianos, K.448 (Kochanowicz, Frenzel); Janacek: Childhood for Wind Sextet; Haydn: Cello Concerto in D Major (Jacqueline du Pre, Barborelli); Vivaldi: Magnificat (Muti)
10.05 Schubert: Trio, Op.100 (Rubinstein,

Seryng, Fournier); Schubert: Overture in Italian Style (Menzhin)
11.00 Sephardi Traditions
11.15 Elementary School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for All
12.05 Viennese-Williams: Ballet Suite (Sharoni, Tel-Oren, Sara Flaxman); Haydn: Brahms: Piano Quartet, Op.26 (Lucks, Taub, Benjamin, Bergman)
13.00 Bizen: La jolie fille de Perth, Suite (Ansermet); Frank: Le Chasseur maudit (Ansermet); Bizet: Symphony in C Major (Ansermet)
14.10 Children's programmes
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 The Many Faces of Music — Dies Irae
17.00 Talmud lesson
17.20 Introduction to the Oral Law
17.35 Programmes for Olim
18.05 Everyman's University
20.35 Portrait of Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau
22.45 Varda Nishri plays Bach: Prelude and Fugue in G-sharp Minor (Books One and Two); Zvi Ayni: Epitaph, Sonata No.2 (1979); Wendy Geler-Kashi, Suite: Marina Bonderenko, Piano — Bloch: 2 Last Poems; Marilene Sonata No. 1; Berio: Sequenza; Enricueta: Divertimento (0.10 Jazz
Second Programme
6.06 Morning Sounds
6.30 University on the Air — Prof. Shlomo Brenzitz lectures on Psychology
7.07 — 7.07 — with Alex Ausky

8.05 IDF Morning Newsreel
9.05 Right Now — with Rafi Reshaf
11.05 Musical Requests — with Shira Gera
12.05 Israeli Spring — with Eli Yisraeli
13.05 One and to the Point — midday magazine
16.10 Press Conference — introduced by Yitzhak Golan
17.10 Magazine
17.25 Of People and Places
18.05 Programme for Senior Citizens
18.47 Bible Reading — Job 31:30-40
19.00 Today — people and events in the news
20.05 Sephardi songs — recording of live performances
21.10 Jazz Corner
22.05 Am Yisrael Hai — Jewish Communities in Israel and the Diaspora
23.05 Good Evening from Jerusalem

ARMY

6.12 Gymnastics
6.22 Agricultural Broadcasts
6.35 Editorial Review
6.54 Green Light — drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.05 First Thing — with Ehud Manor
10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.05 Open Line — news and music
13.00 Midday — news commentary, music
14.10 Matters of Interest — introduced by Goli Gazit

14.05 Two Hours — music, anecdotes, interviews and reviews
16.05 Four in the Afternoon — Hebrew songs
17.05 IDF Evening Newsreel
18.05 Foreign Affairs Magazine
19.05 Music Today — music magazine
20.05 Foreign Language Hit Parade
21.00 Mabai Newsreel
21.35 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Soldiers' Talks (repeat)
00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat with Eli Moher

BBC

1322 kHz/Hz: World Service newsreels at 14.00, 17.00 and 20.15.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eilat: Poltergeist; Edison: The Man With the Golden Gun; Habimah: The Bomber; Kfir: In the Still of the Night 4, 6.45, 9; Mitchell: Officer and a Gentleman 6.30, 9; Orgel: Victor Victoria 4, 6.30, 9; Orlov:

Blade Runner; Ornat: Az Men Giti Nemi Men; Rosh: Night of San Lorenzo; Semadar: On Golden Pond 7, 9.15; Shirel: Ha'mama: The Verdict 7, 9; Cinema One: Rocky Horror Picture Show 6.30; Doctor Zhivago 8.30; CinemaOne: Belle de Jour 7; Conan the Barbarian 9.30

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Alhambra: The Seduction 6, 9.30; Be-Yehuda: World According to Garp 4.15, 7, 9.30; Cinema 1: Des Heures Moins Quart Avant Jesus Christ 4.15, 6.15, 9.30; Cinema 3: Diner 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 4: Missing 4.30, 7, 9.30; Cinema 5: 4.30, 7, 9.30; Cinema One: Nid Max 11, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema Two: closed; Drive-In: Popeye 7.15; Best Little Whorehouse in Texas 9.30; sex films, 12.15 midnight; Kibbutz: La's des As; Gat: Officer and a Gentleman 4.30, 7, 9.30; Gendarm: Tempest 7, 9.30; Force of Evil 5.30; Hot: First Blood: Lev It, Clair de Lune 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev It: Night of San Lorenzo 7.15, 9.30; Limer: Lolita 4.30, 7, 9.30; Madras: Nurt II; Mograbi: Annie II, 4, 7, 9.30; Orly: Man with the Golden Gun; Paris: Orgy's Girl 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peeri: Lonely Hearts; Shikar: Six Weeks 4.30, 7, 9.30; Studio: Young Doctors in Love; Tabat: The Verdict 4.30, 7, 9.30; Tel Aviv: Battle; Track: Tel Aviv Museum: Draughtsmen's Construct; Zafon: Diva; Dekal: Gandhi 5, 8.30

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
Amami: I Love You 6.45, 9; Amphibious: First Blood; Amos: Time Rider; Azazel: La's des As; Chen: E.T.; Gabor: Last Embrace 10.25; The Bustard 12, 4, 8; Haifa Municipal Theatre: Straw Dogs 6.30; Moriah: The Verdict 6.30, 9; Orlov: Gandhi 4, 8; Orlov: Riff of Women 6 nonstop; Orly: Best Little Whorehouse in Texas 6.45, 9; Peeri: Officer and a Gentleman 4, 6.30, 9; Rosh: Touch of Class; Shavit: Gregory's Girl, 6.45, 9.

RAMAT GAN
Armos: Monty Python at the Hollywood Bowl 4, 7.15, 9.30; Eilat: French Lieutenant's Woman 7.15, 9.30; Orlov: E.T. 4, 7, 9.30; Orlov: Mad Max 7.15, 9.30; Ramat Gan: Private Movie 4, 7.15, 9.30

HERZLIYA
Tifert: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly 6, 9
NETANYA
Kibbutz: Nana 7, 9.15

HOLON
Migdal: Officer and a Gentleman 7.15, 9.30; Saroy: Loophole 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
RAMAT HASHARON
Star: Fame 4, 7, 9.30

Israel Pollak looks back on 20 years of struggle and growth

The Polgat success story

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two decades have given Israel Pollak, chairman and general manager of Polgat Enterprises, plenty of time to compare doing business in Israel and in Chile, where the Pollak family also has considerable textile holdings.

"Not only have we been more successful here — but I also have the enormous satisfaction of being able to feel that if the state has contributed to the growth of Polgat — well, Polgat has done its part in contributing to the growth of the state. Polgat is today the largest textile enterprise in Israel."

Although today the plants are scattered between Ashdod, Sderot, Or Yehuda, Jerusalem, Migdal Ha'emek, Beersheba and Yavne, Polgat has been largely instrumental in helping Kiryat Gat, a toddling development town of 4,000 in 1963, grow to 26,000 persons today. The first Polgat plant in Kiryat Gat employed only 200 persons, but today it has a workforce of 6,000. In many ways Kiryat Gat, is a "company town," and quite happy about it.

Part of that "happiness" stems from Polgat's human relations policies. The company pioneered in social benefits for its workers, such as day crèches, university scholarship funds for children of all employees, and a special "pen-

sioners plant" that operates only four hours a day.

Pollak is the first to admit that he came to Israel (at the insistence of the late Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, a man not inclined to take "no" for an answer) more out of Zionist duty than to make money. And the first five years were "really rough": "and we are now in the midst of another rough period," Pollak says. He puts most of the blame on the government's monetary policies.

"If nearly everything else in Israel is linked, why shouldn't income in foreign currency also be linked to the true value of these currencies?"

The problem is particularly aggravating for the group, which did \$80 million in exports last year mainly to European countries, especially England (Marks & Spencer) and West Germany (C & A). The currencies of these two countries have put in a poor showing lately. Pollak feels that the exchange rate insurance scheme falls far short of providing adequate compensation.

"During the last two decades, if we compare the situation here with that in Chile, we all have a feeling that the political situation is still more stable here in Israel. As a matter of fact, we all think that things will always keep on improving here, despite temporary stormy seas — and much faster than abroad."

Pollak pointed out that Chile is now in the throes of a wave of unemployment. This means that the market for clothing is shrinking, as it does everywhere when the jobless rate is high. The Chilean government has a lot to learn from Israel in promoting consumer exports.

"Israeli workers have come a long way in the past decades," Pollak said. "One of our early surveys showed that they spoke 28 different languages and were new to the work. We had to import experts from abroad to teach them. Today we have our own Made-in-Israel experts, although some have been trained abroad."

At Kiryat Gat Polgat operates an in-plant extension of the local high school and a branch of the Shenkar College of Fashion and Textile Technology.

"The overwhelming majority of our workers are enthusiastic about their work. They take just as much satisfaction in seeing Polgat grow as we in management do."

Israel Pollak is 72 years old, and like the company, he is continuing to grow. Eight years ago, he took up painting and he recommends that everyone should have a hobby.

Polgat's growth stems from many factors. One of the most important is the constant pressure to be one step ahead of the competition in strict quality control and with the latest technological advances.

Returning to the government's monetary policies, Pollak says that this process of "constant upgrading" costs money, which can only come from adequate profits. At present, about 60 per cent of production is exported. Polgat Enterprises has gradually expanded its own outlets and today has a chain of 15 stores. To mark its 20th anniversary all stores give 10 per cent discounts this week.

One reason for the group's growth is the management's policy of decentralized control. Although



Israel Pollak

general financial and development policies are centralized, each plant is run as an independent unit. "Each plant draws up its own profit and loss statement. This allows it to spot weaknesses and heightens the interest of local management in its work," he said.

Still another reason is vertical integration.

"We are one of the few textile concerns in the world which starts with the basic raw material and processes it upwards, stage by stage, until we have a high-quality fashion product on the racks in the best stores. Our added value reaches 80 per cent. We don't try to compete with cheap textiles from the Far East. Our specialty is offering customers the best and most fashionable goods at the most competitive prices, year in and year out. The customers appreciate it."

Turkish firm to build Amman sewage plant

AMMAN (Reuters). — A Turkish company, Gama, is negotiating a contract with the Amman Water and Sewage Authority to build a 16.25 million Jordanian dinar (\$50m.) sewage disposal site. The plant is expected to be able to dispose of Amman's waste water for the next 10 years.

Two years ago a cholera epidemic broke out in Amman and was blamed on the inefficiency of the sewage disposal system.

UK-Israel trade almost £500 million

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Trade between Britain and Israel reached record levels last year. Figures just released show that the two-way total was just under £500 million.

British exports to Israel rose from £211m. in 1981 to £244m. last year. British imports from Israel at £275m. were £20m. up on the previous year.

The highlight was the exceptional growth in Israel's exports of clothing, electronic machinery and transport equipment. As for British exports, electronic and other machinery also did particularly well, as did metals and metal products. Hopes for even more

trade between Britain and Israel have been expressed by a leading member of the British cabinet. Writing in the May issue of the journal of the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce, Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and thus the key figure in Britain's economic planning, praises the "energy and adaptability" of Israeli exporters. "There are many worthwhile ventures contributing to the continuing close contact between the business communities of the two countries. So I hope we can look forward to an increase in trade and in the harmonious relations which flow from it over the coming years."

Brittan states that "trade with Israel is important to us." British in-

vestors are heavily involved in Israel's economy "and there are many more opportunities for joint British-Israel ventures."

On the Arab boycott, he said that the government has always made clear its "total opposition" to it. "British companies are and will remain quite free to make their own commercial judgments in deciding whether they wish to trade with Israel."

The chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, who is a former minister of trade, will be the guest speaker at next month's annual dinner here of the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce, together with Israel's trade minister Gideon Patti.

Strike over Haifa workshop closure

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The 250 workers at the Kulso factory here began an indefinite strike on Sunday in protest against the management's decision to close the plant's workshop and dismiss the 25 employees there.

The company, which manufactures motors for use in industrial and hospital instruments produced by the nearby Elscint and Elbit factories, said it doesn't have enough orders to continue operating the workshop.

The management agreed to let the 25 workers run the section as a co-operative or offered to find most of them alternative jobs at Elscint or Elbit.

But the works committee, which is demanding higher severance pay, turned down the offers and called the entire work force out on strike.

The Haifa labour council, which is not supporting the strike, is urging the men to return to work so that negotiations can continue.

In the meantime the wildcat strike by 370 production workers at the Haifa Chemicals factory is continuing despite efforts by the labour relations officer of the Labour Ministry to reach a compromise.

The works committee is seeking pay rises that would give the men parity with workers in neighbouring chemical factories. It has accused the company of hiding behind national wage agreement guidelines.

The company says it has offered the men a 30 per cent increase — eight per cent more than the national average. Management has also warned that the strike, now in its third week, is inflicting heavy losses on the company and is jeopardizing future export orders.

Airlines expect more passengers this summer

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Airlines expect an increase in the number of passengers to and from Israel this summer, especially between Israel and the U.S., aviation sources said this week.

TWA has decided to add another daily flight to the one already operating on the New York-Tel Aviv route as of June 1 on the basis of these expectations. It was reported.

Suez Canal widening put off as many oil tankers scrapped

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt has decided to postpone plans to widen and deepen the Suez Canal because of the continuing slump in giant oil-tanker traffic, Canal Authority chairman Mashour Ahmed Mashour said yesterday.

He explained that Egypt would wait until 1985 before drawing on a \$250 million Japanese loan offered to finance the second phase of a development scheme for the Canal.

The 195km long canal, one of Egypt's main foreign currency earners, was enlarged in 1980 to accommodate larger vessels. Phase two, originally planned for 1984, was to have opened the Canal to ships almost twice as big as those which can now travel the waterway.

Meanwhile reports from London show that the world surplus in oil tanker capacity has never been greater and more ships must be scrapped to bring about a balanced market, according to the Inter-

national Association of Independent Tanker Owners (Intertanko).

Reporting yesterday on its annual meeting, held in Monte Carlo late last week, Intertanko said there was agreement that the fall in oil prices gave no reason for optimism, although there might be some temporary improvement as oil stocks were replenished.

The tanker market remained in a serious condition, with almost total absence of long-term business, collapsing ship values and very little demand at loading ports, it said. Last year, a record 25 million tons of tankers were sent to the scrapyards and so far this year nearly nine million tons had been reported sold for demolition.

Noting that last year's record might be surpassed, Intertanko said it was pleased to see many oil companies had overcome their previous reluctance to sell for scrap.

Youth unemployment in EEC at 26.4%

LUXEMBOURG (AP). — At least one out of four people under the age of 25 was out of work in the European Common Market in March, latest figures showed yesterday.

The Common Market's statistics agency, Eurostat, issued separate figures for youth unemployment for the first time to show "the order of magnitude" of joblessness among the young.

Last week it said overall unemployment in the Common Market in March was 10.7 per cent of the work force, or 12.1 million people.

The unemployment rate among

the young was the highest in the Netherlands last month — 35 per cent — Eurostat said. It was followed by Italy, 34.2 per cent; Denmark, 33.9 per cent; Belgium, 32.6 per cent; Britain, 27.6 per cent; France, 26.5 per cent; Ireland, 25.5 per cent; and West Germany, 24.9 per cent.

"The young were more than twice as subject to unemployment as the working population as a whole," Eurostat said. "Compared with the estimated overall rate of unemployment, the young persons' unemployment rate was 2.4 times higher on average for the whole of the Community at the end of March."

Survey signals end of UK recession

LONDON (Reuters). — British industry yesterday signalled it had begun the long climb out of economic recession, giving Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative Government a political boost.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) the body representing the nation's big employers, reported rising business confidence, higher output, increased orders and the first signs of an end in the upward

spiral of unemployment. The CBI's quarterly survey of industrial trends, covering 1,700 major manufacturing firms, was the most optimistic in the four years the Conservative Government has been in office.

The CBI said it expected to see an upward trend in the economy for the next 18 months, but stressed it was not predicting a boom and that its findings indicated "a patchy recovery from a low level."

Swissair Parcel Express: To Europe, USA, the Far East and to Africa.

SPEX, our special service for small parcels not exceeding 120 cm in length, width and height combined, not heavier than 10 kilos and no valuables, live animals, foodstuffs or restricted goods, guarantees delivery of your shipment within 48 hours in Europe and the USA, and 72 hours in Singapore and Lagos. All you have to do is hand in your parcel at the Swissair office at Ben Gurion Airport in Lod before 11 o'clock and pay the rate in advance. All the rest like formalities, customs clearance and home delivery to the consignee is being taken care of by Swissair.

Swissair Tel Aviv, Tel. (03) 2433 50; Jerusalem, Tel. (02) 2252 33; Haifa, Tel. (04) 846 55.



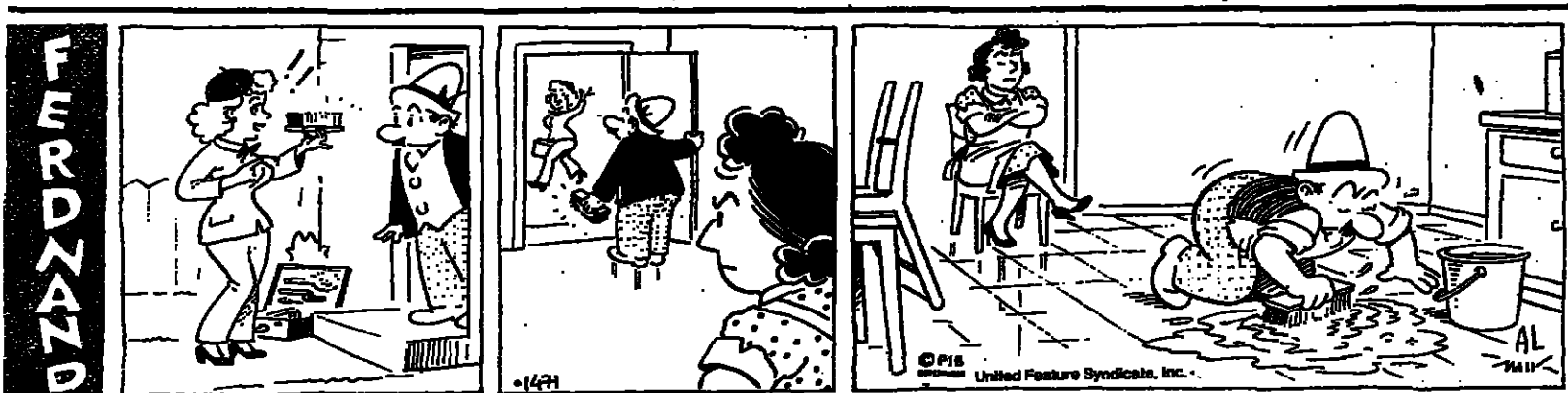
The 11th Jerusalem International Book Fair

Binyanei Ha'uma, Jerusalem
April 28-30, 1983

Tens of thousands of books from dozens of countries * Publishers in all fields * Jubilee exhibition, marking the book burning in Germany * International meeting of the Readers Association * Aspen Institute, New York, seminar on the future for books in the electronic era * Librarians' day * International writers' meet * Exhibition of the books of Jerusalem Prize laureate, V.S. Naipaul * Events and Activities in "The Child's World" * And much more

Open to the public 5 days only!

Visiting hours: Tue., Wed., Thur. 3:00-11:00 p.m.
Fri. 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Saturday 7:30 p.m.-midnight.
Book Fair office: Binyanei Ha'uma, Tel. 02-524545
Reduced price tickets for groups: Klein, 8 Shamsi, Jerusalem.
Tel. 02-240898, 234061.



WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at \$146 per line including VAT, insertion every day costs \$129.60 including VAT, per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.

Jerusalem
Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology; Bezalel 1906-1929: Pottery, Letterheads by Pentagram; Primitive Art from Museum collection; How to Look at a Painting; James Turrell Two Spaces Special Exhibition; Seder Plate, Vienna 1925; Japanese Miniature Sculpture, 18th-19th cent. Netsuke and Inro; Pilgrim Souvenir Objects and Christian Lamps; Clay Jug and Juglet, Middle Ceramic Period II; Kadesh Barnea, for Pentagram; From the Judean Kingdom (Rockefeller Museum); Wonderful World of Paper (Paley Centre next to Rockefeller Museum); Illuminated Haggadah, 18th cent. 52 Months to Job One — Designing the Ford Sierra; Seder Ma'aseh Tuvya Raphael in Prints.
Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour in English.
CONDUCTED TOURS
HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations * Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus * Information, reservations, 02-46333, 02-46271.
Hebrew University:
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus, Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brodman Reception Centre, Sherman Building Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details Tel. 02-582819.

American Ultrachi Women. Free Morning tours — 8 Aikalah Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-69222.
CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM TOUR. Call 02-647484.
Tel Aviv
MUSEUMS
Tel Aviv Museum. New Exhibitions: New Painting from Germany, New Painting (Joshua Gessel Collection); Castelli, McLean, Paladino, A.R. Penck, Expedition to the Holy Land, Continuing Exhibitions: Helmut Lerski, photographs 1910-1947. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thur. 10-10. Fri. closed. Sat. 10-2. 7-10. Helmut Lerski: Visiting Hours: Sat. 10-2. Sun-Thur. 9-11. Fri. closed.
CONDUCTED TOURS
American Ultrachi Women. Free Morning tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106.
WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 23299; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 89537.
PIONEER WOMEN — NA'AMAT. Morning tours, Call for reservations: Tel Aviv, 25096.
Haifa
What's On in Haifa, dial 04-640640.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
Jerusalem: A.Z. 15 A.Z. 638262; Balam, Salah Eddin, 273151; Shufat, Shufat Road, 810108; Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058. Tel Aviv: Seder Dov, 3 Hauser, 429510; Mor, Shikun Bavi, 440552. Netanya: Truffa, 2 Herzl, 28656. Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288; Ofir, 80 Ha'atzmaut, K. Ata, 721763.
FIRST AID
Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 a.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.
Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101, Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim) — 781111.
Ashdod 2232 Ashkelon 2333 Bat Yam 563554/6 Beersheba 78333 Eilat 72333 Hadera 22333 Holon 803133/4 Nahariya 923333 Nazareth 54333 Netanya 23333 Petah Tikva 912333 Rehovot 054-51333 Rishon LeZion 942333 Safed 30333 Tiberias 20111
"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 699111, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheba 48111, Netanya 35316
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 810110, and Haifa 88791.
DUTY HOSPITALS
Jerusalem: Bkay Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah E.K. (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Hadassah M.S. (orthopedics).
Tel Aviv: Rokach (pediatrics, internal, surgery), Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology).
Migdal Ha'emek: Open 4-6 p.m. every Monday answers to obstetrics, gynecology, fertility, sexual functioning and family planning problems. Tel. 02-633356.
MEDICAL HELP DURING STRIKE
Medical care is available for a \$500 fee, at alternative medical centres throughout the country. For further information, call the nearest regional centre:
Dan Region 03-241252 Ashdod 053-24348 Bat Yam 053-23004 Beersheba 053-22105 Safed 067-30665 Tiberias 03-913903 Netanya 057-72705 Rehovot 02-224963 Rishon LeZion 03-446206 Haifa 04-36855 Nahariya 04-92069.
POLICE
Dial 100 in most parts of the country, in Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 40444.
FLIGHTS
24-HOUR FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE Call 03-972484 (multi-line) ARRIVALS ONLY (TAPED MESSAGE) 03-295555 (20 lines)

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

CRYPTIC PUZZLE ACROSS

- 1 Stony old chap? (6)
- 2 A cola cup used in a holiday resort (8)
- 3 Writer who broke a ski (4)
- 4 Employee biding his time (6)
- 5 Notice the absence of a chap with a book (6)
- 6 Brasshat's information (4)
- 7 Soft, a bit cute and bashful (5)
- 8 Cheese cover (4)
- 9 Music for a girl to go to work on (5)
- 10 The custom of riding? (5)
- 11 Made war on the aged at a certain point (5)
- 12 In which to encipher many a poem? (4)
- 13 One learning to let in the light? (5)
- 14 One drawn by mother on the quiet? (3)
- 15 Ringo and I are upset for a start! (6)
- 16 Rush by car, always? (6)
- 17 Where, in the country, there's nothing to get cross over? (4)
- 18 Maker setting a new record up (8)
- 19 Showed touching affection (6)
- 20 Blossom in a stream? (6)
- 21 Tasted wrong, it's said (6)
- 22 A liar's lying-place? (4)
- 23 Eccentric pair going to bed with something to eat (7)
- 24 Through which you can see something to drink (5)
- 25 An easy catch for a girl (5)
- 26 Put your name down to sing? (4)
- 27 Taken without thanks, you know? (3)
- 28 Consume half a late meal (3)
- 29 A master in the lead (5)
- 30 The Wood children? (5)
- 31 Bring on largely incurable trouble (5)
- 32 Joke that leaves you speechless? (3)
- 33 Cover that runs into three figures! (3)
- 34 Henry and I upset a tub of fish (7)
- 35 Does it make you unnaturally hairy? (3)
- 36 One girl's songs (6)
- 37 Frank as a writer on love (4)
- 38 Worked for a listener by the name of Ned (6)
- 39 Fatherly bloomer? (5)
- 40 Flier in a very good group (5)
- 41 He gives mum a kiss (3)
- 42 One may often drive a screw into it (4)

DOWN

- 1 Roar (6)
- 2 Horned ruminant (8)
- 3 Mountains (4)
- 4 Swift pace (6)
- 5 Think highly of (6)
- 6 Turn hay (3)
- 7 Clear (5)
- 8 Walked (4)
- 9 Pointed (5)
- 10 Bury (5)
- 11 Go in (5)
- 12 Fashion (4)
- 13 Representative (5)
- 14 Label (3)
- 15 Benumb (6)
- 16 Woos (6)
- 17 Orifice (4)
- 18 Satisfaction (8)
- 19 Walk duck-fashion (6)
- 20 Colourful (6)
- 21 Lounged (6)
- 22 Stinging insect (4)
- 23 Interfering person (7)
- 24 Funny (5)
- 25 Chopped (5)
- 26 Singing voice (4)
- 27 Seed-vessel (3)
- 28 Wet earth (3)
- 29 Unyielding (5)
- 30 Flying toys (5)
- 31 Crest (5)
- 32 Insect (3)
- 33 French for "sea" (3)
- 34 Concentrated (7)
- 35 Finish (3)
- 36 Treated savagely (6)
- 37 Giant (4)
- 38 Guarantee (6)
- 39 Skilful (5)
- 40 Roof edge (5)
- 41 Also (3)
- 42 Masticate (4)

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution

ACROSS — 1. Tries, 6. Raids, 9. Speaker, 10. So-oty, 11. Vi-per, 12. Acted, 13. Beseech, 15. Tea, 17. A-dan, 18. O-scars, 19. Rogue, 20. Grocer, 22. C-h-e, 24. Sin, 25. Related, 26. Tower, 27. Spide, 28. Benin (Ben-jan-in), 29. Avenger, 30. Odile, 31. Ga-MM-Y.

DOWN — 2. Rooted, 3. ES-teem, 4. Spy, 5. Match, 6. Reverse, 7. A-rid, 8. Deeper, 12. Actor, 13. Ba-N-gs, 14. Set on, 15. Tse-I-t, 16. A-sked, 18. Outer, 19. Re-solve, 21. R-type-d, 22. Camer, 23. Tell-us, 25. Reins, 26. Teal, 28. Beg.

Yesterday's Easy Solution

ACROSS — 1. Spine, 6. Mince, 9. Engaged, 10. Bleed, 11. Shurr, 12. Sense, 13. Accepts, 15. Sea, 17. Feed, 18. Agents, 19. Fibre, 20. Rented, 22. Rise, 24. Erc, 25. Results, 26. Stood, 27. Fibre, 28. Ebony, 29. Arkome, 30. Agile, 31. Urged.

DOWN — 2. Police, 3. Needed, 4. End, 5. Fakes, 6. Message, 7. Idle, 8. Carpet, 12. Staid, 13. Affre, 14. Cesse, 15. Snail, 16. Ashes, 18. Armed, 19. Feature, 21. Erring, 22. Rub-ber, 23. Stance, 25. Rouse, 26. Sull, 28. Emu.

Solutions to today's puzzle tomorrow

TODAY'S LESSON

Safe Drivers Save School Children's Lives!

Money Matters

Market turns mixed again

TEL AVIV. — Share prices turned mixed yesterday, almost as if in reaction to the excessive prosperity of Monday's winning session. At least for the time being there is a notable lack of interest in equity investments as far as the majority of the public is concerned. Proof of this are the daily turnover statistics. For the second consecutive session turnovers had difficulty going beyond the IS500 million level.

The General Share index was actually up 0.19%, but if one takes away the commercial bank group, then it turned lower by 0.09%. The tenor of the market was on the negative side, as 65 securities were down by 5% or more, with 12 of these being "sellers only." Only 38 shares were up by 5% or better, with two of them being posted as "buyers only."

The index-linked bond market was either stable or reflected small advances. The recent "devaluation scare" has abated, and this was in evidence in the bond group. Bonds denominated in foreign currency were stable, while those linked to foreign currency were the object of profit-taking and closed out the session with losses of up to 3%.

In the commercial bank sector the shares of the First International Bank drew attention. It will be recalled that several days ago massive sell orders engulfed these shares. Their price, however, remained unchanged as FIBI was on the buying end. Yesterday these shares were up by more than 2% and marked the second consecutive session during which they have risen by nearly identical amounts. A number of observers have suggested that the First International Bank shares are currently being stabilized by FIBI, the parent company. If this

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

is so, it would be ironic, since Zudik Bino, FIBI's general manager, has consistently come out against the "stabilization" of shares.

Others in the commercial bank group continued to advance, for the greater part, by their customary margins. Mortgage banks were slightly on the downside. Some prices were down by relatively large percentages, as Merav, for one example, was a 10% loser. It is conceivable that the shares are reacting to reports to the effect that the mortgage bank group is relatively overpriced. Binyan, however, failed to be affected by these reports. On Monday the shares were "buyers only" and yesterday they jumped by no less than 15%.

Specialized financial institutions were mostly lower, but the downside moves were relatively modest. Insurance issues were mostly on the upside. The shares of the Reinsurance company did not trade. The company's financial reports indicated that profits had more than doubled, to IS26.9m. What interested shareholders even more was the board of directors' announcement of its intention to play a 25% cash dividend in addition to bonus shares of 150%.

The dividend is viewed very favorably, as more and more companies have taken to the habit of committing cash dividends. The shares of Hasehah (b) were up by 8.2% and led the whole group to somewhat higher levels.

The service and trade sector, the paradise of speculatively minded traders, was very volatile, with broad price swings. Cold Storage 0.1 was 10% higher, while Harel 5.0 was down by a similar figure.

Lighterage 0.1, the share which was associated with the Rieger-Fishman operated mutual funds, wound up on the "sellers only" list. Consortium 0.5 was clipped for a 9% loss, but the C option was really in the doldrums, with a 13.6% drop.

The land development and real estate business continues weak and the shares in this field fail to attract investors. Even the premier shares of Property & Building have found the going somewhat difficult in recent sessions. Yesterday, however, the P & B shares managed to eke out a 1.1% advance. Israelom was up by 8.6%.

Industrials were lower and as a group turned down by 0.46%. The financial results announced by Galil Technology apparently were not to the liking of the investing public. The shares were down by 9.7%, while the attendant option was down by 10.4%. Zikil 1.0 picked up 9.5%. The 5.0 shares were down by 0.7%, while the option was inexplicably 24.3% lower. The Tagal shares were both 10% lower, while the option soared by 21.3%.

Investment company shares trended moderately higher. The Ampa shares were in bad shape after a 17.8% mauling. Hopes for a major oil discovery faded yesterday and so did the prices of oil shares. The sector was down by 4.33%.

Bankamerica merger one of U.S. biggest

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters). — Bankamerica Corp. has announced agreement to its \$400 million takeover bid for Seafirst Corp., the biggest banking group in Washington State, which has been seriously weakened by losses.

The merger, announced at the weekend, will be one of the largest in U.S. banking history and will be the most significant move so far to relax U.S. rules restricting interstate banking.

As the rescue plan was announced, Seafirst disclosed losses of \$133m. in the first quarter of 1983. The group intensified its search for a merger partner after posting a 1982 net loss of \$93m. and several U.S. and foreign banking groups had expressed interest.

Seafirst attributed most of its troubles to the one billion dollars it had lent to the energy sector, but Bankamerica president Samuel Amato said he was confident that Seafirst's problems were containable.

Besides paying \$400m. in cash and stock for Seafirst, Bankamerica will inject \$150m. of capital into the group. Bankamerica Corp. is the parent company of the California-based Bank of America, which had a net income of \$451.5m. last year.

Bank of Israel exchange rates

| 26.4.1983 | IS |
|-------------------------|---------|
| U.S. dollar | 41.5301 |
| British sterling | 65.2438 |
| German mark | 16.9421 |
| French franc | 5.6517 |
| Dutch guilder | 15.0417 |
| Swiss franc | 20.1632 |
| Swedish krona | 5.5455 |
| Norwegian krone | 5.8357 |
| Danish krone | 4.7681 |
| Finland mark | 7.6596 |
| Canadian dollar | 33.8565 |
| Australian dollar | 36.0959 |
| South African rand | 38.1682 |
| Belgian franc (10) | 8.4998 |
| Austrian schilling (10) | 24.0796 |
| Italian lire (1,000) | 2.8476 |
| Japanese yen (100) | 17.5306 |
| Jordanian dinar | 115.45 |
| Lebanese pound | 10.01 |
| Egyptian pound | 37.7924 |

| Commercial Banks | Change | % change |
|------------------|--------|---------------|
| IDP p. | 65500 | 1-1000 -1.5 |
| IDB p. | 2347 | 913 +20 +7 |
| IDB p. A | 2865 | 99 -30 -2.7 |
| IDB p. B | 17550 | 2 +200 +1.2 |
| IDB p. C | 2318 | 54 +10 +0.4 |
| Union of 1 | 10750 | n.e. |
| Discount A | 3685 | 234 +15 +4 |
| Discount B | 336 | 150 +15 +4 |
| Discount C | 3015 | 22 +20 +7 |
| Discount D | 422 | 95 +4 +1.0 |
| Mizrahi p. | 1206 | 990 +6 +5 |
| Mizrahi p. B | 1206 | 41 +6 +5 |
| Mizrahi p. C | 3380 | 20 +45 +9 |
| Mizrahi p. D | 2190 | 113 +60 +2.8 |
| Mizrahi p. E | 9972 | +11 +1 |
| Mizrahi p. F | 499 | 194 +1 +2 |
| Mizrahi p. G | 2030 | 900 +25 +1.3 |
| Mizrahi p. H | 860 | 1792 +15 +1.8 |
| Mizrahi p. I | 4877 | 761 +18 +4 |
| Mizrahi p. J | 4877 | 3 +18 +4 |
| Mizrahi p. K | 16710 | 2 +1 |
| Mizrahi p. L | 3950 | 44 +20 +5.1 |
| Mizrahi p. M | 10550 | +129 +1.2 |
| Mizrahi p. N | 7286 | +1 |

| Land, Building | Change | % change |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|
| Oren | 333 | 159 -5 -1.5 |
| Oren p. | 70 | 27 +19 +2.8 |
| Azorn Invest. | 351 | 84 n.e. |
| Azorn p. | 371 | 118 +1 +3 |
| Azorn p. B | 3160 | n.e. |
| Azorn p. C | 840 | 10 -5 -6 |
| Azorn p. D | 303 | 33 n.e. |
| Azorn p. E | 7200 | 17 +68 +9.4 |
| Azorn p. F | 6380 | 11 +100 +1.6 |
| Azorn p. G | 4650 | 1 -150 -3.1 |
| Azorn p. H | 302 | 128 +4 +1.3 |
| Azorn p. I | 159 | 26 +15 +9.4 |
| Azorn p. J | 327 | 45 +1 +2.2 |
| Azorn p. K | 185 | 46 +5 +2.8 |
| Azorn p. L | 410 | 27 +12 +3.0 |
| Azorn p. M | 1190 | 9 -25 -2.1 |
| Azorn p. N | 1699 | 19 -5 -0.3 |
| Azorn p. O | 197 | 85 -2 -2.5 |
| Azorn p. P | 123 | 62 -10 -7.5 |
| Azorn p. Q | 112 | 46 n.e. |
| Azorn p. R | 235 | 201 +15 +6.4 |
| Azorn p. S | 338 | 192 -20 -5.9 |
| Azorn p. T | 152 | 133 -2 +1.3 |
| Azorn p. U | 299 | 58 -10 -3.2 |
| Azorn p. V | 164 | 64 -8 -4.5 |
| Azorn p. W | 1199 | 2 n.e. |
| Azorn p. X | 332 | 42 -18 -5.1 |
| Azorn p. Y | 175 | 196 -9 -4.9 |
| Azorn p. Z | 1890 | 163 +20 +1.1 |
| Property Bldg | 1300 | 28 n.e. |
| Property Bldg p. | 1035 | 7 n.e. |
| Property Bldg p. B | 1100 | 118 +1 +0.9 |
| Property Bldg p. C | 2325 | 268 +9 +4 |
| Property Bldg p. D | 2445 | 1 -10 -4 |
| Property Bldg p. E | 255 | 161 n.e. |
| Property Bldg p. F | 363 | 137 -10 -2.7 |
| Property Bldg p. G | 389 | 17 +30 +7.7 |
| Property Bldg p. H | 810 | 287 +10 +1.2 |
| Property Bldg p. I | 560 | 22 n.e. |
| Property Bldg p. J | 480 | 110 +5 +1.1 |
| Property Bldg p. K | 396 | 98 +7 +1.8 |
| Property Bldg p. L | 120 | 155 -5 -4.0 |
| Property Bldg p. M | 80 | 214 -1 -1.2 |
| Property Bldg p. N | 2550 | 10 -50 -1.9 |
| Property Bldg p. O | 1520 | 8 -40 -2.6 |
| Property Bldg p. P | 1225 | 1 -75 -5.8 |
| Property Bldg p. Q | 2878 | 14 n.e. |

| Mortgage Banks | Change | % change |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| Adomim 0.1 | 1610 | 9 +59 +3.8 |
| Gen Mortgage p. | 2520 | 730 n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. B | 2545 | 25 +35 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. C | 1405 | 71 +20 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. D | 800 | 26 -5 -0.6 |
| Gen Mortgage p. E | 372 | n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. F | 2297 | 60 +30 +13.0 |
| Gen Mortgage p. G | 1080 | 183 n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. H | 2545 | 25 +35 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. I | 1405 | 71 +20 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. J | 800 | 26 -5 -0.6 |
| Gen Mortgage p. K | 372 | n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. L | 2297 | 60 +30 +13.0 |
| Gen Mortgage p. M | 1080 | 183 n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. N | 2545 | 25 +35 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. O | 1405 | 71 +20 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. P | 800 | 26 -5 -0.6 |
| Gen Mortgage p. Q | 372 | n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. R | 2297 | 60 +30 +13.0 |
| Gen Mortgage p. S | 1080 | 183 n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. T | 2545 | 25 +35 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. U | 1405 | 71 +20 +1.4 |
| Gen Mortgage p. V | 800 | 26 -5 -0.6 |
| Gen Mortgage p. W | 372 | n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. X | 2297 | 60 +30 +13.0 |
| Gen Mortgage p. Y | 1080 | 183 n.e. |
| Gen Mortgage p. Z | 2545 | 25 +35 +1.4 |

| Financing Institution | Change | % change |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|
| Shilon p. | 303 | 91 +4 +1.3 |
| Shilon p. B | 2078 | +98 +5.0 |
| Shilon p. C | n.e. | |
| Shilon p. D | 1570 | 199 -1 -0.1 |
| Shilon p. E | 1567 | 2 n.e. |
| Shilon p. F | 362 | 92 +5 +1.4 |
| Shilon p. G | 146 | 10 n.e. |
| Shilon p. H | 13950 | 1 -250 -19.1 |
| Shilon p. I | 525 | 12 -40 -7.1 |
| Shilon p. J | 215 | 49 -5 -2.3 |
| Shilon p. K | 360 | 10 n.e. |
| Shilon p. L | 270 | 57 -6 -2.2 |

| Insurance | Change | % change |
|------------|--------|--------------|
| Aryeh p. | 1266 | 194 +26 +2.1 |
| Aryeh p. B | 48000 | +2000 +4.4 |
| Aryeh p. C | 771 | 80 +11 +1.5 |
| Aryeh p. D | 1542 | 27 +40 +2.6 |
| Aryeh p. E | 1352 | 27 +40 +2.6 |
| Aryeh p. F | 160 | 160 +30 +4.6 |
| Aryeh p. G | n.e. | |
| Aryeh p. H | 878 | 49 -12 -1.4 |
| Aryeh p. I | 580 | 121 +10 +1.8 |
| Aryeh p. J | 400 | 89 n.e. |
| Aryeh p. K | 1610 | 208 n.e. |
| Aryeh p. L | 1750 | 7 +133 +8.2 |
| Aryeh p. M | 1140 | 19 +40 +3.6 |
| Aryeh p. N | 1044 | 10 +48 +4.8 |
| Aryeh p. O | 1300 | 14 n.e. |
| Aryeh p. P | 2660 | 1 +50 +1.9 |
| Aryeh p. Q | 360 | 149 -4 -1.1 |
| Aryeh p. R | 187 | 109 n.e. |
| Aryeh p. S | 1039 | 150 n.e. |
| Aryeh p. T | 381 | 30 +2 +5 |
| Aryeh p. U | 210 | 29 -9 -4.1 |
| Aryeh p. V | 3370 | 41 +70 +3.0 |
| Aryeh p. W | 939 | 35 -32 -3.4 |
| Aryeh p. X | 669 | 134 -36 -5.1 |
| Aryeh p. Y | 3500 | 50 +15 +0.4 |
| Aryeh p. Z | 2955 | 45 +30 +1.0 |
| Aryeh p. A | 455 | 36 n.e. |
| Aryeh p. B | 262 | 181 +12 +4.8 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|------|------|
| Zur p. | 3500 | 45 | +30 | +1.0 |
| Zur op 2 | 2455 | 36 | n.e. | — |
| Zion Hold. 1.0 | 455 | 36 | n.e. | — |
| Zion Hold. 5.0 | 262 | 181 | +12 | +4.8 |

Services & Utilities

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| Galei Zohar 1 | 463 | 142 | +42 | +10.0 |
| Galei Zohar 5 | 150 | 77 | n.e. | — |
| Galei Zo. op 1 | 91 | 37 | — | -1.1 |
| Dain Mikun | 439 | 65 | -1 | -0.2 |
| Delik r | 2570 | 39 | +70 | +2.8 |
| Delek b | 2780 | — | -20 | -7 |
| Harel 1 | 385 | 168 | n.e. | — |
| Harel 5 | 190 | 32 | -21 | -10.0 |
| Harel op 2 | 125 | 5 | +4 | +3.3 |
| Lighterage 0.1 | 691 | 501 | -36 | -5.0 |
| Lighterage 0.5 | 358 | 241 | -22 | -6.2 |
| Cold Store 0.1 | 19250 | — | +1750 | +9.0 |
| Cold Store 1.0 | 15154 | 26 | +50 | +1.0 |
| Israel Electric r | 1199 | 6 | +650 | +6.2 |
| Dun Hotels 1 | 445 | 109 | +10 | +2.3 |
| Dun Hotels 5 | 320 | 169 | +5 | +1.6 |
| Corac Beach | 159 | 842 | +3 | +1.9 |
| Corac B. op 1 | 104 | 36 | -1 | -0.1 |
| Hitan | 127 | 10 | -31 | -2.4 |
| Hitan op | 398 | 52 | -30 | -7.0 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|---|---|
| Atlas 1 | 489 | 370 | — | — |
| Atlas op | 292 | 20 | — | — |
| Atlantic 1 | 1280 | 35 | — | — |
| Atlantic op 1 | 75 | 16 | — | — |
| I.P. Building | 266 | 130 | — | — |
| Elbit 3.0 r | 15430 | — | — | — |
| Elbit op | 14300 | — | — | — |
| Alumit 1 | 408 | 12 | — | — |
| Alumit 5 | 272 | 4 | — | — |
| Alumit op | 300 | — | — | — |
| Alliance | 70000 | — | — | — |
| Alaska Sport 1 | 650 | — | — | — |
| Alaska Sport 5 | 360 | 1 | — | — |
| Alaska S. op 1 | 339 | — | — | — |
| Eico 0.25 r | 882 | 3 | — | — |
| Eico 0.5 r | 745 | 35 | — | — |
| Eico d 1 | 3100 | — | — | — |
| Alkol | 354 | 8 | — | — |
| Alkol op 1 | 250 | 2 | — | — |
| Alkol op 5 | 2145 | — | — | — |
| Electra 0.5 r | 1380 | — | — | — |
| Electra op 3 | 2020 | — | — | — |
| Electra op 4 | 870 | — | — | — |
| Eiron | 2540 | — | — | — |

OLIVER MIZRAHI

| Other Stocks | Change | % change |
|--------------|--------|--------------|
| Onidne p. | 299 | 324 +26 +8.7 |
| Onidne p. B | 180 | 141 +3 +1.7 |
| Onidne p. C | 129 | 55 +5 +4.0 |
| Onidne p. D | 383 | 82 n.e. |
| Onidne p. E | 312 | 139 n.e. |
| Onidne p. F | 709 | 27 +30 +4.4 |
| Onidne p. G | 701 | 162 -8 -1.1 |
| Onidne p. H | 2280 | s.o.i. |
| Onidne p. I | 2280 | +10 +0.4 |
| Onidne p. J | 272 | 39 n.e. |
| Onidne p. K | 173 | 331 n.e. |
| Onidne p. L | 1338 | 41 n.e. |
| Onidne p. M | 500 | 52 n.e. |
| Onidne p. N | 2090 | -10 -0.5 |
| Onidne p. O | 238 | 40 +12 +5.3 |
| Onidne p. P | 101 | 21 n.e. |
| Onidne p. Q | 657 | 47 n.e. |
| Onidne p. R | 210 | 47 n.e. |
| Onidne p. S | 132 | 15 -19 -12.6 |
| Onidne p. T | 1612 | 78 n.e. |
| Onidne p. U | 516 | 54 -4 -0.8 |
| Onidne p. V | 772 | 5 -9 -1.2 |
| Onidne p. W | 204 | 46 +12 +5.9 |
| Onidne p. X | 89 | 15 -10.4 |

| Other Stocks | Change | % change |
|--------------|--------|--------------|
| Dubek p. | 3500 | 20 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. B | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. C | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. D | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. E | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. F | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. G | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. H | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. I | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. J | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. K | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. L | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. M | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. N | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. O | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. P | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. Q | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. R | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. S | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. T | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. U | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. V | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. W | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. X | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. Y | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. Z | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |

| Other Stocks | Change | % change |
|--------------|--------|--------------|
| Onidne p. | 299 | 324 +26 +8.7 |
| Onidne p. B | 180 | 141 +3 +1.7 |
| Onidne p. C | 129 | 55 +5 +4.0 |
| Onidne p. D | 383 | 82 n.e. |
| Onidne p. E | 312 | 139 n.e. |
| Onidne p. F | 709 | 27 +30 +4.4 |
| Onidne p. G | 701 | 162 -8 -1.1 |
| Onidne p. H | 2280 | s.o.i. |
| Onidne p. I | 2280 | +10 +0.4 |
| Onidne p. J | 272 | 39 n.e. |
| Onidne p. K | 173 | 331 n.e. |
| Onidne p. L | 1338 | 41 n.e. |
| Onidne p. M | 500 | 52 n.e. |
| Onidne p. N | 2090 | -10 -0.5 |
| Onidne p. O | 238 | 40 +12 +5.3 |
| Onidne p. P | 101 | 21 n.e. |
| Onidne p. Q | 657 | 47 n.e. |
| Onidne p. R | 210 | 47 n.e. |
| Onidne p. S | 132 | 15 -19 -12.6 |
| Onidne p. T | 1612 | 78 n.e. |
| Onidne p. U | 516 | 54 -4 -0.8 |
| Onidne p. V | 772 | 5 -9 -1.2 |
| Onidne p. W | 204 | 46 +12 +5.9 |
| Onidne p. X | 89 | 15 -10.4 |

| Other Stocks | Change | % change |
|--------------|--------|--------------|
| Dubek p. | 3500 | 20 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. B | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. C | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. D | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. E | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. F | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. G | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. H | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. I | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. J | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. K | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. L | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. M | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. N | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. O | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. P | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. Q | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. R | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. S | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. T | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. U | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. V | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. W | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. X | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. Y | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |
| Dubek p. Z | 3500 | 17 +120 +3.6 |

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955. Editor 1955-1974 TED LURIE, Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81 (91000) Telephone 528181. Telex 26121. TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O. Box 20126 (61201) Telephone 294222. HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O. Box 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved, reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Iyar 14, 5743 • Rajab 14, 1403

Shultz plunges in

A NEW HIGH-LEVEL Middle Eastern diplomatic shuttle is in the making with the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Jerusalem today, following a visit to Cairo. Mr. Shultz's immediate purpose is plain enough: it is to clinch the long-mooted agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. When he has pulled this off by gaining Israel's consent, Mr. Shultz, and President Reagan, could at long last present it as evidence of America's ability to extract concession from Israel. This is intended to induce King Hussein to reconsider his earlier rejection of any role for Jordan in the peace process under the terms of the Reagan initiative.

Failure to secure his purpose on this, his maiden voyage to the area, would be a blow to Mr. Shultz's own — and, more importantly, to America's — prestige. Officials in Jerusalem nonchalantly predicted yesterday that there would be no effort to "lean" on Israel. But it may be assumed that the Secretary of State will spare no effort to coax Premier Begin, and his government, into a mood of "cooperation." In this he could prove successful because the government, for all its aversion to the Reagan Plan, is now determined to extricate itself, with all deliberate speed, from the morass of Lebanon.

The prerequisites are that the terms of withdrawal be reasonable, and that the Syrians be similarly helpful.

What specific proposals Mr. Shultz has up his sleeve to achieve the desired breakthrough in the Lebanese talks, remains to be seen. But the general U.S. formula for an accord between Israel and Lebanon was unveiled by Kenneth Dam, the Deputy Secretary of State, in a carefully prepared address in St. Louis two weeks ago. The formula provides for an end to belligerency, but not a formal peace, and puts off most normalization until after the withdrawal of the forces.

Lebanon, Mr. Dam grants, must never again become a base for aggression against Israel, and there should be close liaison and cooperation between Israel and Lebanon to ensure the security in the southern region. But while the formula appears to leave room for such interim security arrangements as joint Israeli-Lebanese patrols, it rules out any regular IDF presence in the south, either directly or through the agency of Major Sa'ad Haddad.

Besides, the formula would allow for a beefed up multinational force, which presumably might be sent to the south as well as to other parts of the country to help the Lebanese forces maintain order.

If this, in essence, is the formula that Mr. Shultz is bringing with him, he may expect at least initially a somewhat cool reception. True, Israel has already given up all hope of a formal peace treaty, and it is resigned to seeing normalization come to fruition only gradually. But for the moment the government is not prepared to leave that trusted ally, Major Haddad, to the tender mercies of the Lebanese army. The response to whatever fresh guarantees of security Mr. Shultz may be carrying in his bag, in lieu of the Haddad militia, could also be less than enthusiastic.

Israel has a commitment to Major Haddad. It cannot, and must not, throw him to the wolves. But this does not mean that it will be able to keep his militia as the linchpin of the peace of Galilee in a Lebanon struggling to restore a semblance of its sovereignty — which, after all, was one of the original aims of Israel's northward thrust.

Not the real thing

THE COUNTRY'S undermanned police are facing a serious problem maintaining law and order. Crimes against property are on the rise, people tend increasingly to resort to weapons to settle personal scores, and political violence has been spilling into the streets.

One way to help the police has now been proposed by a committee of experts appointed by Interior Minister Yosef Burg. This is that the voluntary Civil Guard, whose present mandate is to assist in the fight against terrorism by patrolling neighborhoods and looking for suspicious objects and people, be given added police duties. One proviso, however, is that the very young among the civil guardsmen must not come into contact with known criminals.

On Monday, the committee's proposal was given the seal of approval by Dr. Burg.

There is something to be said for the idea. The Civil Guard was set up in the wake of an attack on Tel Aviv's Savoy Hotel nine years ago. But there is no reason why, with the waning of the terrorist threat to Israel's cities, it should not allot some of its time to helping out the police, at least performing some of its more routine duties.

Yet the limitations of the Civil Guard should be kept firmly in mind. In the past, the police have often discovered that the earnest, and willing volunteers were apt to cause more harm to one another, accidentally, than to any possible terrorist. Granting the civil guardsmen new police functions may bolster their morale, and self-esteem. But it will not begin to solve the real problems of the police.

In the final analysis there is no substitute for a well-trained, professional — and decently paid — regular police force.

POLITICAL FACTS OF LIFE

By ALLAN E. SHAPIRO

THE United Kibbutz Movement meeting at Afikim recently, which was devoted to the movement's stand on a territorial settlement, provided a platform for both of the declared rivals for Labour Party leadership.

While neither Shimon Peres nor Yitzhak Rabin can address a kibbutz audience with the moral or political authority of the leaders of a previous generation, both pitched their remarks at a level that transcended conventional canons of newsworthiness. Inevitably, the media missed out badly.

True, as was reported, Peres endorsed advancing the date of the Knesset elections, but only as one of three paths for Labour's return to power. These were presented in an order of descending remoteness in time.

The first was elections at the end of the statutory term of the present Knesset. The second, the one that caught the media's attention, was early elections. But it was the third that clearly appeared to be the one Peres favoured.

This was the creation of an alternative Labour-led coalition in the present Knesset, through defections from the Likud majority. This was the true climax of the portion of his address which dealt with regaining control of government. Peres expressed the opinion that Labour could have formed a government in the present Knesset constellation from the beginning if it had not broken with the religious parties at the end of the Rabin government's tenure in office.

IT WAS, first of all, to the religious parties that Peres looked for support for a return to power, he said, addressing himself particularly to young members of young kibbutzim. The call was for realism, for accepting the political facts of life, implicitly an appeal for understanding of the deals that would have to be made on the way to of-

fice. From the religious parties, Peres broadened the coalition horizon to forces in the political centre.

For reasons Peres did not deal with, the call date on Labour's options may be very near. Indications are that the Americans are determined to bring King Hussein to the bargaining table, paying whatever price in terms of guarantees for the Hashemite regime, that may be required. With the PLO veto removed, Prime Minister Begin could be made a proposition he could not refuse.

At that point, however, it would be in character for him to request a mandate from the electorate, an endorsement of his rejection of territorial compromise. From a parliamentary point of view, this would be playing the game according to the rules. It would appeal to the legalistic parliamentarism that is so dominant in Begin, the constitutionalist.

Begin, the politician, would happily go along. The polls are with him. He surely believes that he would get his mandate and that the more the elections constituted a plebiscite on his version of Camp David versus the Labour Party's territorial compromise, the better he would do.

On the basis of his Afikim pronouncement, Peres presumably would rise to the challenge, providing a majority for dissolution of the Knesset and new elections. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that he would use the election option as a whip to round up the votes needed to form a Labour coalition without elections.

His allusion to the religious parties should be considered in that light. Peres and the NRP leadership presumably share a common preference for a deal, if the alternative is elections. Defection of dissident liberals could complete the picture. Peres mentioned the elec-

tion of Chaim Herzog as president as an indication of how shaky Begin's majority is.

THERE WAS a nuance to the Peres position on territorial compromise that should be noted. While the major portion of his address was devoted to Labour's consensus position, endorsed in effect by the decisions of the United Kibbutz Movement, pointing to the political and social disaster for Israel in the Likud's annexationist policies, Peres spoke with particular emphasis on modern military technology as nullifying the security value of political boundaries.

Rockets and supersonic jets, he asserted, make irrelevant distance, hills or rivers. There was a clear belittling of the importance, from the point of view of security, of where the line is drawn. Carried to its logical conclusion, this would also undercut the Allon Plan, with its emphasis on secure borders, with the security boundary of Israel on the Jordan.

But beyond this, if the key to security is technology, rather than territory, then ultimate security would depend on ultimate technology. Is there a hint here, of reliance on a nuclear deterrent? Of this, nothing was said.

RABIN'S ADDRESS, delivered the day before Peres appeared, made news for his position on the Lebanese negotiations. Actually, Lebanon came at the conclusion of his speech, after he had indicated that he had already completed the substance of his presentation.

This was devoted to an exposition of the Allon Plan, with an expression of regret that Labour had wasted 10 years, from 1967 to 1977, in a sterile dispute between territorial compromise and what he called Moshe Dayan's conception of functional compromise.

He did not mention Peres's sup-

Dry Bones



port for the Dayan position during this period, but the hint was not lost on the audience.

In a reference to electoral issues, he ascribed the Likud's success to Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's economics, not to the Likud's annexationist programme. He also parenthetically stated that the most pressing issues for Israel today are social and economic. He did not seem to have doubts about how territorial compromise would fare at the polls, but rather about Labour's image in the eyes of the public, which, he stated, was based on the positions of its dovish extreme.

He pressed for negotiations with Jordan, the key to any settlement, and called for a freeze on settlement for a fixed period. He also favoured a clear declaration by Labour that settlements beyond the lines of a territorial compromise would remain under Jordanian sovereignty, in the event of an agreed settlement. However logical this may be in the framework of territorial compromise, its political viability seems questionable.

AN INNOVATIVE note was struck by neither of the rivals for Labour party leadership.

It could be found in the proposal for a federal solution, presented by one of the rank-and-file participants in the conference discussion, Dodick Rotenberg, of Kibbutz Gonen. Its details, which include full autonomy for the Arabs within the Allon borders, with participation of Arab residents of East Jerusalem, are less important than the conceptual breakthrough that takes into account developments Allon could not have foreseen.

Ultimately, the endless controversy between hawks and doves, which occupied most of the United Kibbutz Movement's deliberations, as it does those of the Labour Alignment as a whole, cannot be resolved by argument. It can, however, be superseded by a new conception that bypasses the core of the discussion, as it is already being superseded by the pressure of events.

The writer, a member of Kibbutz Deganya Aleph, is a political scientist.

A class of its own

By STEVEN E. PLAUT

economic decision-making. Israel is the only country in the world in this category.

EVERY ECONOMY faces one fundamental challenge: it must take the scarce resources that are at its disposal and allocate them in such a way as to produce the greatest amount of goods and services, to create the highest level of well-being for the country's population.

In order to achieve that, all producing units must seek to produce with maximum efficiency, while conserving the most resources. Resources should be assigned to a certain use only if there are no other activities where they are more productively used.

One way to solve this fundamental challenge — in fact the only way — is to allow the owners of resources, be it land, labour, capital, etc., to seek out the most productive uses on their own.

The most productive uses will generally be the most profitable one (with a few exceptions), and thus the search for profits generally produces the desired result, although not without some problems.

The method used in the Second World, consisting of central direc-

tion of all resource-allocation through the bureaucracy, is more a tool for maintaining party control than for achieving efficiency, as a glance at Eastern Europe, China or Cuba will prove.

In Israel, resources are allocated neither through markets nor through central command, but rather through a complex negotiation process. Elites from industry, agriculture, labour, etc. negotiate with the government, competing against one another (with elites within the government also competing against one another), attempting to extract allocations of land, water, capital, subsidies, tax concessions, contracts, tariff protection, etc.

Both sides offer concessions, apply pressures and make threats, to obtain what they want. The process is all out in the open; there is probably very little graft involved.

WHILE EVERY democratic system involves competition among elites for influence over policy, nowhere is this so far-reaching as in Israel. Enormous energies that should be used for productive uses go into the politicization process. What is worse, the resulting allocation

equilibrium bears no resemblance to efficiency.

In a healthy economy, market forces ensure that resources go to the highest bidder. These bidders will be the producers for whom the resources are the most productive and useful; that is why they bid the highest. Resources automatically flow from low-productivity sectors to high-productivity ones — automatically, because they earn more there. Resources are conserved because entrepreneurs save costs and earn more by conserving.

But not in Israel. Low-productivity sectors limp along endlessly, sheltered from foreign and often domestic competition, subsidized, pampered, protected, granted concessions. Instead of less efficient import-competing sectors giving up resources to more efficient exporting and high-technology firms, the former enjoy bureaucratic priority. Land, water, and almost all the country's capital are directly allocated by the government at different prices, not to the highest bidder, but to those favoured customers with the most influence in Jerusalem.

The market politicization produces a crazy maze of misallocation. There are no two firms in Israel that are taxed the same. There are no two imports subject to the same tariff, and no two exports receiving the same subsidy. All policy reflects the continuously changing caprice of the bureaucracy, and the changing currents of political pressure flowing out of the rest of the society.

The bureaucracy — any bureaucracy — is no more capable of directing resources to their most efficient uses than it is of efficiently delivering the mail. The problem is not the specific group of bureaucrats in power at any time, but the basic politicization of the economy. The economic policy of

the Likud has differed from that of the Mapai-led Labour coalitions only in some minor areas.

EVERY RULE of the economic textbook gets violated in the politicized context. Competition is restricted, and sometimes monopolies are artificially formed. Tax rates are senseless. The wrong goods are produced in the wrong way at the wrong places. If exported, they go to the wrong countries (the ones most highly subsidized under the misnamed, "exchange rate insurance") in the wrong amounts. Land is grossly misallocated, leading to among other problems, overly expensive housing. Import substitute sectors get wasteful preference over export sectors.

The easiest way to extract goodies from the government is to exploit its neurotic fear of lay-offs. Anyone from El Al workers to the diamond cutters can sell any snake oil to the bureaucracy by claiming that if they don't get what they want, there will be lay-offs.

By trying to prevent any and all lay-offs, labour is prevented from flowing out of stagnant sectors into rapid-growth industries.

Lay-off phobia also prevents any effective action against inflation. The one thing that is common to all government attempts to lower inflation without any, even temporary, increase in unemployment is that they won't work.

The politicization system leads to gross misallocation, waste and stagnation. It is a credit to the vitality of Israel that, in spite of the system, the country did so well for its first 25 years.

Under the strains of the post-1973 crises, the system has broken down. The only way to return Israel to growth and solvency is by a thorough depoliticization of the economy, by a move from the Fourth World into the First World.

This article is the second in a series: The writer lectures in economics at the Technion, Haifa, and is associated with the Israel Institute for Social and Economic Studies.

READERS' LETTERS

DANGEROUS BEACHES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. — After the severe winter, I took the first opportunity to drive to the Herzliya beach with my family so we could all imbibe some sea air and watch our son play carefree in the sand. However, to our dismay and surprise, we found ourselves on a Grand Prix racing circuit, I shouting defensive actions to my son and my pregnant wife attempting pirouettes in an effort to save my son's new shoes from being run over. Some cars even had the nerve to hoot at unsuspecting families. We did not stay long.

I wonder if a small child has to get killed before someone enforces the law banning cars and cycles from the beaches — if such a law exists. If not, can anyone suggest how this potentially dangerous behaviour can be eradicated?

F. S. GREENBERG

Ra'anana.

REFORM CONVERSIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. — The implication by Rabbi Pearl (April 6) that Reform rabbis deserve to have their conversions recognized in Israel, simply because there are some Orthodox rabbis who are also unscrupulous, completely ignores the issue.

The sad fact is that reform rabbis neither believe in, nor completely practice halacha.

Therefore to allow them the power to convert would be to create a separate "Judaism" which can not be recognized by true halachic Judaism. The natural outcome of such a move would be the irreparable separation of the two.

RABBI LABEL SHARFMAN
Jerusalem.

EASY STREET

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir. — I am appalled by the lack of sensitivity of our elected leaders. At a time when we are asked to tighten our belts, the Knesset Finance Committee has resolved to increase the salaries of the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Knesset to IS121,000 and Knesset members themselves to IS102,000 a month (April 25). They did so without a strike, without sanctions, without vigils outside the P.M.'s office: they simply raised their hands. It is to be hoped that the intended recipients, mindful of the national mood, and of their duty to lead by example, will have the good grace to decline the bounty.

PEARL KETCHER
Jerusalem.

great deals on wheels

ELDON
rent a car

Our SPECIAL OFFERS!

- \$74.90 3 days (including insurance)
- \$27 7 days (including insurance)
- \$189 15 days (including insurance)
- \$277 30 days (including insurance)

Tel Aviv: 112 Hayarkon St., Tel. 03-280327, 280671
Jerusalem: 36 Keren Hayesod St., Tel. 02-63183, 699093
Ashdod: Tel. 051-22724, 22284
Tel Aviv: Tel. 053-34177
Tel Aviv: Tel. 053-34177
Prices valid from May 1, 1983.

EGYPT NOW!

\$40. round trip fare
\$99. 3 nights
\$99. return when you wish
Cairo & the pyramids.
\$425. 8 days (7 nights).
Cairo, Luxor & Assuan.
Details at your travel agent or at
Dulles Tours: Tel Aviv, 142 Hayarkon,
Tel. 220819, 230651, 225817
Jerusalem, 3 Ben Sira, Tel. 02-246858

NOW ON SALE

The New Bestseller
By Jeffrey Archer

THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER

(a sequence to KANE & ABEL)

Sole Distributors:
BRONFMAN'S AGENCY LTD.

RENT-A-CAR

FROM \$6 PER DAY

All cars new
Pick up and delivery free
TAMIR, Rent-a-Car
8 Kikar Ha'atzma'ut,
Netanya.
Tel. 053-31831 (day)
053-25783 (night)

Now On Sale

BURDA

May 1983

"Your Most Beautiful SUMMER FASHION"

Sole Distributor:
BRONFMAN'S AGENCY LTD.

AGAIN AVAILABLE INTERNATIONAL BESTSELLERS IN RALLANTINE PAPERBACKS

- * SELF-PORTRAIT OF A HERO — the letters of Jonathan Netanyahu
- * GYPSY IN AMBER — Martin Cruz Smith
- * THE BLEEDING HEART — Marilyn French

Sole distributor
Steimatzky

Again Available International Bestsellers in Dell Paperbacks

- * THE JEWS — Howard Fast
- * THE LEGACY — Howard Fast
- * NOBLE HOUSE — James Clavell
- * GO SLOWLY, COME BACK QUICKLY — David Niven
- * AWAY FROM HOME — Roma Jaffe

Sole distributor
Steimatzky

INTERNATIONAL BESTSELLERS IN PENGUIN PAPERBACKS

By V.S. Naipaul

Winner of The Jerusalem Book Fair Prize:

- * A BEND IN THE RIVER
- * IN A FREE STATE
- * THE MIMIC MEN
- * MR. STONE AND THE KNIGHT'S COMPANION
- * THE SUFFRAGE OF ELVIRA
- * THE MYSTIC MASSEUR
- * INDIA: A WOUNDED CIVILIZATION
- * GUERRILLAS

Sole distributor
Steimatzky's